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Even angels might admiring look Upon a scene so fair.

Like a mighty temple, old and gray, Waved the dim wilderness; God's ancient music spoke his praise Amid the spreading trees: By the dark and lonely rivers, Flowing on in light and shade, The red man, and his shaggy train,

From the forest's deep recesses, Whence curls that wreath of smoke? By what startling crack of rifle Are the slumb'ring echoes woke? For twice two score of nights and days, The observant savage race Have mark'd with wonder and with fear The dreadful stranger's trace.

He has rear'd his lodge among them, He has hunted far and wide-To range it is his pride! Now at nightfall by his mansion door He marks the stars appear-His heart is fill'd with home-bred joy, He smiles at thought of fear

We to your fair dominion, We to your day of fame, Ye dusky dwellers of the woods! Your glory's but a name: Awaken from your slumbers, Awake, or perish all— The foe is on your hunting grounds, The herald of your fall!

In vain-the tide of life flows in On the daring hunter's track, And not the Indian's high emprise Fierce battled he by force and fraud, Like a savage beast at bay, But his star of empire went down In many a bloody fray.

Bright wave thy fields, Kentucky, In graceful culture now; The red man, like thy mighty woods Has seen his glory bow. The lone hunter pass'd to rest, Till him thy "late remorse" call'd home

To slumber on thy breast.† Kentucky, oh! Kentucky, Thy 'scutcheon bears a stain! How can thy generous heart endure The clanking of a chain? Forbid, the Indian's sacrifice, The white man's chivalry, Should, through the negro's crying wrong, Be but a curse to thee

*In one of Boone's visits to Kentucky, of all the emigrating party, only he and his brother reached their destination. Soon after, it was found necessary for the latter to return to the settlements for supplies, and Daniel Boone was left alone in the wilderness, seven hundred miles from the hearest white settlement, and spent almost three months in this solitary mode of life, amusing himself by hunting and exploring expeditions. He is supposed to have been the only white man at that time west of the Alleghanies.—Vita Timothy Flint's Life of Boone, p. 62, et seq.

it will be generally recollected, that a few years since the remains of Daniel Boone and his wife were removed to Ken tucky, and recommitted to the earth with distinguished fu-neral honors.

For the National Era. DEACON WHITFIELD'S FOLKS.

BY PATTY LEE.

It was the time of the full moon of the harvestwinrows of sweet-smelling hay ridged the meadows, and the golden waves of the wheat fields rose and fell as the winds ran in and out. The flocks, shorn of their heavy fleeces, and scarcely yet accustomed to their new state, bleated along the hill sides, while the heifers buried their sleek flanks in great beds of clover, and the oxen, to me ever patient and beautiful, bowed their necks to the yoke, stiff-necked. for the ingathering of the dry hay and the bound sheaves. A smiling time of plenty-

" The steer forgot to graze, And, where the hedgerow cuts the pathway, stood, Leaning his horns into the neighbor field, And lowing to his fellows."

But though it was the time of harvest, and of plenteous harvest, there was no great deal of joy in the family of Deacon Whitfield. The possessor of an ample fortune, he neither enjoyed i himself, nor suffered his family to do so. This way of managing affairs was perfectly consonant to the feelings of Mrs. Whitfield; and, sick or well, day after day she wrought on, like a suffering martyr, without any thought of shifting the burden which, as a part of her destiny, she meekly accepted. But the children were sometimes sadly rebellious. There was never rest nor respite from labor; if they grew tired of one thing, they were told to do another, and that would be rest enough. Sundays, there was no work, it is true, but there was no play. The Pilgrim's Progress, Baxter's Saint's Everlasting Rest, and one or two other volumes, comprised the Deacon's library, and were supposed to be sufficiently interesting for all times and seasons. The same coats, hats, and drasses, were expected to serve, and did serve, for two or three years. Now, most persons feel uncomfortable when they are conscious of looking so peculiar in any way as to make them the pointed objects of observation. But the Deacon was singularly free from this weakness; and when sometimes Mrs. Whitfield ventured to suggest, in a gentle way, that his other was never in the children were sometimes that would do if she only had a new neckribbon; but how to get it, that was the difficulty. She thought over a thousand expedients, but none of them seemed feasible. At last, as the day drew near, she resolved on a bold venture; and just as her father was leaving the house after supper, she said, as though it had just occurred to her, and in a lively tone, to veil somewhat the magnitude of the request—"Oh! see here, father, I want you to give me half a dollar."

The Deacon stopped short, sat down on the door-sill, and deliberately took of his shoes, from which he emptied a considerable quantity of hay-seed; he then replaced them, tied them tight, and without looking at or answering Sally, who all the while stood drawing the hem of her apron through her fingers, he took his way to the field.

Perhaps he did not hear me, thought she. I will ask again. And the resolve required great courses; for she secretly felt that he did hear her, and that a second repulse might not be so sellent. well, day after day she wrought on, like a sufferweakness; and when sometimes wars, that his ventured to suggest, in a gentle way, that his silent.

When he returned in the evening showever and all the evening shows the state of the sta ably replied, that his father never had so fine a suit as was his, and that what was good enough for his father was good enough for him, and so softly of what was topmost in her thoughts, by the good lady was silent, if not convinced.

The same articles of furniture, few and simple, with which they originally commenced housekeeping, served still, though the oldest son was now twenty, and were, in fact, as the Deacon said, as good as new. One only innovation had been made-a fine and fashionable sofa had been got, which, in the midst of its slender and old-fashioned associates, looked sadly out of place—a sort

" Rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear."

"But sleep is a wonderful restorative, especially to the young, and the following morning she felt fully determined to renew her application. The great day was come. At the latest possible moment she said—

"Father, are you not going to give me the money I asked you for?"

"What do you want of it, child?" he asked.

A little encouraged, she replied that she wanted to get a new neck-ribbon, to wear to Deacon White's.

"What, father, did you say a sofa?" said Sally Whitfield, letting her knitting drop in her lap.

"Yes, I said so—a sofa for your mother here," he replied.

"Mother don't want any sofa," said Mrz. Whitfield, turning away and wiping the tears

"I am afraid somebody is sick, or dead," said Mrs. Whitfield; but she was kept in suspense only a moment, when the genial salutation of Good evening, neighbors," dispelled all fears.

The visiter was Deacon White, a short, goodnatured, blue-eyed man, that wore a fashionable coat and hat every day, and didn't cut apples of nights. Jerry immediately vacated his chair in behalf of the guest, and seating himself on a great speckled pumpkin, with an arch look at Sally, continued his work in silence; for the children, as they were always called, never presumed to talk in the presence of superiors-that is, older people. The two neighbors talked about everything-crops in general, and the wheat harvest in particular, the probable prices of oats and potatoes-then of the various changes which had taken place in the neighborhood within their remembrance-who had come from the east, and who had gone west, and who had got married, and who had died, until Sally began to think she never should find out what Deacon White had come for. At last, however, he revealed his errand, made it a sort of parenthesis in the body of his conversation, as though it were a mere trifle, and he was used to such things every day, whereas it had doubtless troubled his mind from the beginning, and its announcement he expected to create some sensation, which, to his evident disappointment and mortification it failed to do; or, if it did, Deacon Whitfield suffered not the

slightest emotion to betray itself—one of the strong points of his character, that upon which he particularly prided himself.

"Do you think our folks will go, Jerry?" said Sally, as she helped her brother carry away the basket of apple-parings.

"Yes, I guess not," said Jerry; and then added, in a bitterer tone, "I'm glad he did not ask me—I wouldn't have gone, if he had."

The reader must know that the old-fashioned ministers of the aburch of which Mosers White

minister of the church of which Messrs. White and Whitfield were two of the deacons, having become outraged with the new-fangled follies that had crept into the midst of his people, had lately shaken the dust from his feet and departed, after having preached a farewell sermon from the text, "Oh, ye generation of vipers!" upon which a young man, reputed handsome, and of charmingly social and insinuating manners, had been invited to take the charge, and his approaching installation was about to be preceded by a dinner at Deacon White's, he himself extending to his brother deacons the invitations in person. He

at Deacon White's, he himself extending to his brother deacons the invitations in person. He had secretly felt little edified for several years past with the nasal exhortations of the old pastor, which invariably closed with—"A few more risings and settings of the sun," &c., and being pleased with the change himself, he naturally wished all the congregation to be so; and the dinner and merry-making at his house he meant as a sort of peace-offering to those who were likely to be disaffected—nevertheless, some few, among whom was Deacon Whitfield, were likely to prove stiff-necked. "A dinner party at five o'clock! That was the beatenest thing he had heard of. He took supper at four."

per at four."

But though the old people manifested no disposition to encourage with their presence such nonsensical procedure, Sally, naturally enough, was anxious to go. She had never seen anything so fine as she supposed that would be; and her curiosity to see who would be there, and what they would wear, and how they would act, served continually as a stimulus. But day after day went by, for the invitations were given five days previous to the great event, without seeing any indications favorable to her wishes. She feared desperately for her hopes, but notwithstanding tried to make pretence to herself that she was going. In her chamber, a dozen times over she reviewed her wardrobe, and from a stock, somewhat scanty,

saying,
"We ought to work later to-night than usual."
"I don't see why," said the Deacon, after a long pause.
Sally felt that it was useless to say why, and

so said—
"Oh! just because"—
"Sally Whitfield!" said the mother, thereby indicating a repreof for her freedom of speech.
The poor child felt reproved, and mortified, and baffled, and so went to bed, and cried herself to

But sleep is a wonderful restorative, especially

consequence of additional labor, and no additional help.

The whole family, that is, the Deacon and his wife, and their son and daughter, Jerry and Sally, were easted on the porch in the moonlight, outting apples to dry—for, as the father and son returned from the harvest-field in the evening, they brought regularly a basket of apples each, which were duly prepared for drying the next day—and so all the time was turned to good account.

They worked in silence, and as at a task, which in fact it was, voluntarily imposed on the part of the old people, and submitted to on that of the young. A low but belligerent group of the great brindled watch-dog that lay at the front gate night and day, cassed a general sensation in the little group, which became especially lively when it was followed by the click of the latch at the gate, and the sound of a briskly approaching footstep.

"Who on earth can be coming this time of night?" exclaimed the Deacon, in some alarm, for lit was eight o'clock.

"In whole family, that is, the Deacon and his wife, and their, and can danged the release of the series of the part of the the art the min road, and out of view of the heart with a the motility of the heart of the port of the great of the series of the part of the period, and the time was turned to good account.

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"A tital Now relating position of the men't leave well nate to less the si would. The time and place had had a softening and soothing effect, and, after locking her hands together, and humming over all the hymns she knew, leaning her head against the trunk of the tree beneath which she sat, she had fallen asleep.

tree beneath which she sat, she had fallen asleep. Neither the winds nor the birds disturbed her; but when at length a human voice, though very low and gentle, addressed her, the dream was broken, and the blushes beneath her dark locks burnt orimson, when, looking up, she saw before her the young village clergyman.

Gracefully, and something gaily for his sacred profession, he apologized for the intrusion, saying he was not aware that the fair forest was presided over by a still fairer divinity; and that, being on the way to meet for the first time the little flock over which he had been called to preside, he had been tempted by the exceeding beauty of the grove to turn aside, and hold communion with his own heart.

"But do you not live hereabout, and shall I not meet you at our festival?" he continued.

to have the folks just so, the Deacon had drawn the curtain saids twenty times, to see if the minister were not coming; and the disaffected old ladies had whispered to each other, that the new preacher was a little too fashionable. The young ladies got out of patience, as their hair got out of curl; and a general damper was thrown over the spirits of all, by the suggestion of a prim, favorably disposed maiden, that the clergyman had gone to preach a funeral sermon, for that old Mr. Peters had been thrown from his horse the day previous, and killed; and she particularly emphasized the fact, that he never once spoke after he was carried into the house. The silence succeeding this apropos intelligence was broken just five minutes before five, by the quick step on the threshold, and the smiling face of the clergyman himself, who, in answer to the numerous inquihimself, who, in answer to the numerous inquiries, said he had not been to preach a funeral sermon, but that accidental circumstances, which he did not explain, had detained him somewhat. However, the apology was satisfactory to all, and However, the apology was satisfactory to all, and things went on charmingly. The dinner did honor to Mrs. White, and the guests did honor to the dinner. Some of the old persons thought him a little too worldly-minded for a preacher, but the young people all admired him; and, on the whole, the impression he made was more favorable than he could have hoped.

Supper had been over for an hour at Deacon Whitfield's, when Sally made her appearance, presenting, to the surprise of her parents, no traces of sorrow or disappointment, but seeming, on the contrary, to be in an unusually happy and cheerful mood.

on the contrary, to be in an unusually happy and cheerful mood.

Sabbath after Sabbath went by, and though Deacon Whitfield and his wife were regular in their attendance at church, they never tarried to shake hands with the new preacher; not that his talents and eloquence were not softening their hearts, but they felt that a proffering of civility would be a tacit acknowledgment that they had been wrong, and they were not yet prepared to so humble their pride.

The young preacher, however, seemed nowise offended by their coldness, if, indeed, he noticed it; and, amongst his earliest pastoral visits, was one to Deacon Whitfield's, upon which occasion that gentleman greased his shoes, put on his best coat, and entertained his visiter in the parlor, where Mrs. Whitfield also made her appearance shortly before tea, in clean cap and gown; but Sally was not permitted to go into the parlor, nor even to come to the tea-table. Though past sixteen, she was, in the estimation of her parents, a giddy little girl.

giddy little girl.

Soon after supper, the minister took leave, saying he hoped hereafter to see all the Deacon's family at church.

But the next Sabbath the young lady was not

But the next Sabbath the young lady was not in her father's pew, nor the next, nor the next, and the whole summer went by without her being once there.

Early one September morning, the Deacon and his wife went to town, taking with them in the market wagon two live calves, two barrels of apples, and a sack of oats, to feed the horses.

Sally expected a new dress and bonnet, without which she said she would not go to church till Doomsday. And the old ones she had worn a good while, it is true.

After dinner, Jerry went to the village, to borrow a book of the clergyman, it mattered not to him what, whether poetry or science, romance or history. Something within him he felt required food, and so he determined to borrow a book. Soon and cheerfully the household duties were performed, and Sally, arrayed in her white muslin dress and blue gingham apron, sat down to sew, formed, and Sally, arrayed in her white muslin dress and blue gingham apron, sat down to sew, while Jerry, who had very soon returned, read to her from his book, Jerusalem and the Holy Land; not long, however, for they were interrupted by the coming of the minister, who had very kindly brought another book to Jerry, which, he said, he had thought the young man would find of greater interest than the one he previously selected. Jerry felt as if he had an everlasting mine from which to draw; and, retiring to the stoop, he seated himself on the speckled pumpkin, and read away the afternoon—first from one book, and then from the other.

kin, and read away the afternoon—first from one book, and then from the other.

Autumn went by, and winter and spring, and it was again the time of the full moon of the harvest. The young clergyman had won the love of all his people, even that of Deacon Whitfield and his wife, to whose house he had been a very frequent visiter. But his fame had extended beyond his little flock, and he was about to go to a wider field—having been called to the charge of a weathy society in the neighboring city.

All were sorry to part with their beloved pastor, but Sally was more sorry than she dared to say; she felt

"The widest land

Doom takes to part us, leaves thy heart in mine
With pulses that beat double!" And when the day came for the farewell visit, she knew that her heart would betray itself, and, resolving to spare herself the torture of a last in-

reality. A noble Literature is among the sure inheritance of our Republic. It is often said, complainingly and impatiently, "we have no National Literature," and it is often eched tauntingly abroad, "America has no Literature." As well complain that the nursery is not the goldenfruited orchard; as well taun the acorn with not being the oak. Let the complainer cultivate courage and common sense, and contribute to hasten the coming eraof American Literature! Let the foreign tauner study history, and learn, in some school of the prophets, to be a seer; and meanwhile let him refrain from

mion with his own heart.

"But do you not live hereabout, and shall I not meet you at our festival?" he continued.

The tears came to the eyes of the young girl, in spite of all her efforts to keep them back, as pointing across the hills to the old-fashioned mansion where she lived, she said—

"I wanted to go, but"—she made no further explanation; and, pulling her wreath of clover to pieces, scattered it on the ground.

"The flowers of the grass perish," said the young man, sorrowfully, "and our hopes, young damsel, are often like them." Then, in a livelier tone, he added, as though some sort of hope crossed his mind, "Do you come here often?"

"Oh, very often; but as I have never before had any company here save winter and rough weather, surprise has kept me from offering you my mossy seat, which I beg you will now accept." She was rising, when the young man motioned her to retain her place, saying, "I will take a part of it, though I fear I am already waited for."

What they talked of I do not know, and cannot magine; but it must have a national Literature is a product of centuries; it must have a national historic basis; it demands national homogeneousness, maturity of customs, habits, and views, fixednessof principles, policy, and pursuits, (yet not forbidding progress;) it presupposes a thoroughly systemtized social organization, and a settled adjustment of the industrial arts relatively to the fine arts, the sciences, and letters. At our youthful period it were ridiculous to expect such an acquisition; it would be an instance of precociousness anheard of among nations, and which our rapid physical growth only makes the more unlikely and I may add the more undesirable. We may say, without bushing, we have no perfected literature of our of the preliminary work has already begun. Nuttended to have the folks just so, the Deacon had drawn the curtain aside twenty times, to see if the min. exposing his ignorance. A National Literature is a product of centumerous processes are going on at remote points, and upon a broad scale; the timbers are being scored in the forests, the granite and the marble are be ing digged from their quarry beds, the iron and the copper, the silver and the gold, from their mines, the precious stones are being gathered from the bowels of the earth, and iris-hued pearls from the depth of the ocean; and rivers, canals, railroads, lakes, and oceans, are being put in

> materials for the destined Temple of American Literature. Generations shall have passed away before the sublime edifice is completed; but it will be worthy the time, toil, treasure, and talent, devoted to its erection-it will be the most magnificent monument of national intellect and heart the world has ever seen. Dost ask, reader, when these things shall be? I reply—when the numerous representatives of so many distant nations, now flocking to our shores, shall have been fused into one homogeneous people and the names of now flocking to our shores, shall have been fused into one homogeneous people, and the names of Scotchman, Englishman, Irishman, German, Frenchman, Dane, shall have been merged in the greater name of American; then we shall have a literature, with a vigor drawn from the forces of many nationalities; with a soul ennobled by the heroism of the North countries, and softened by the grace of the sweet South; with a language enriched by the contributions of multitudinous tongues assimilated; and with a genius and a sphere of glory all its own.
>
> Let those who love their country, and covet for her a literature worthy her name and her insti-

readiness to forward from a thousand quarters the

her a literature worthy her name and her insti-tutions, labor diligently and hopefully for this consummation. Have they genius, talent, taste, acquirements? It is their prerogative to contri-bute directly to the scanty stores of our incipient literature, and enrol their names amongst its founders. Have they wealth and power? It is their privilege to endow colleges and universities, to found libraries, to encourage youths of promise and men of genius, and to discountenance that and more. Have they would near our certains, and the final particular to the principal conference of the property of the state of the principal conference of the property of the state of the principal conference of the property of the state of the principal conference of the property of the state of the principal conference of the property of the state of the principal conference of the property of the state of the principal conference of the pri

For National Rate is President to the season of President Communications to the East, white the states of the paper of the planter of positions, about the said training of the paper of the planter of t

There is a time to weep. There is a time to dance, A season to be gay, When all the ills of life, perchance,

Like dreams have passed away; When men no longer prostrate lie In death's profound, appalling sleep, No longer helpless orphans cry, Nor pale, desponding willows weep;

With solemn peal, no longer tell Of one just gone—to heaven—or hell; When from the earth diseases fly, When Death throws down his lifted lance, When there are none to weep or sigh, When gladness beams from every eye, There is a time to dance. There is a time to love, When maiden chaste and coy

And amorous youth embrace, and prove The bliss of nuptial tie; And when the youthful mother keeps Her patient watch beside the bed Of her sweet babe, and, while he sleeps Implores Heaven's blessing on his head; And when the loveliness of Him Whose beauty angels make their theme

First opens on the sight, Unseen, till on our vision dim
He pours a ray of Heavenly light; When He displays his mercy, when He sends his Spirit from above To purify the hearts of men, There is a time to love.

There is a time to hate, When God his smile withdraws, And leaves proud man to violate And spurn his holy laws; When emulation, pride, and strife, Envy and wrath, and fierce debate There is a time to hate. There is a time of war.

When murderous passions rage; When men their fellow-men abhor, And in deadly fight engage; When many a bitter, loud lament, From riven hearts to Heaven is sent; When wives and mothers look in vain For those who late to battle went,

But come not home again; And when the fearful strife is o'er, And peace resumes ber welcome reign. When the clash of arms is heard no more, And a few come back from the bloody plain. The shattered limb and frightful scar Too plainly tell of the time of war.

There is a time of peace. When the proud waves of the human will Their foaming and commotion cease. And sink to silent quietness; When God looks down on the sea of minds. And utters to the waves and winds His mandate, "Peace, be still;" When the strong nations he rebukes, And they, obedient to his word, Convert their spears to pruning-hooks, And beat the murderous glittering sword Into the harmless, useful share.

For the National Era. THE PROPOSED "LEAGUE OF FREEDOM."

The following thoughts have occurred to me respecting a proposition made by one of your correspondents, (see National Era for April 17th.)
under the head of "Politics and Policy." If you
think them worth a place in your paper, let them
have it. I am among those who think the time
has come for such a movement as is there indicated; and if so, these should first be free con-

cated; and if so, these should first be free conference as to objects, ways, and means.

1. The league would consist of all those friends of fraedom who earnestly feel that slavery is the great and pressing question before the public mind, and who are prepared to meet it as a national question. The largest variety of individual opinion might and should be gathered on this broad platform, and the utmost liberty of it allowed, so that the best thought of Kentucky and Virginia on the subject may be brought in countries.

political ascendency, we of course mean to practice our creed, and establish free trade and direct tice our creed, and establish free trade and direct taxation. If we avow this purpose, we must lose in one quarter what we expect to gain in another. But if this measure were necessary to secure us the help of anti-slavery men of the Democratic party, what better have we to expect from them than from men of the same stamp, of the Whig party? Is there any greater defection from slavery among Democrats than among Whigs? The question seems to be, shall we divide ourselves, and refuse the assistance of anti-slavery opponents of seems to be, shall we divide ourselves, and refuse the assistance of anti-slavery opponents of free trade, or remain undivided, and unite the free sentiment of the Whig and Democratic parties, without interposing minor points, that may prevent a concerted movement of men of all political names, who are unanimous in refusing the demands of slavery? I am a "one idea" man only so far as secondary issues conflict with the accomplishment of a greater object.

If all this be founded upon a misapprehension of the design of the plan proposed, it is, of course, gratuitous; but I could put no other construction upon it, and some of my Whig neighbors, who want to vote for Freedom, are in the same pass.

"Union."

East Union, Ohio, April 17.

East Union, Ohio, April 17.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

TORONTO, April 23, 1851. To the Editor of the National Era:

That the people of Canada formerly had griev-ances of which to complain, few persons, who are acquainted with its history, and are disposed to act in a spirit of candor, will deny; and that there existed a dominant party in this and the act in a spirit of candor, will deny; and that there existed a dominant party in this and the neighboring Provinces, sufficiently influential at the Colonial Office in England to prevent the remainder of the Edward Colonial Office in England to prevent the remainder of the Edward Colonial Office in England to prevent the remainder of Edward Colonial Office in England to prevent the remainder of Edward Colonial Office in England to prevent the remainder of Edward Colonial Office in England to prevent the remainder of the Edward Colonial Colonial Office in England to prevent the remainder of the Edward Colonial Colonial Colonial Office in England to prevent the remainder of the Edward Colonial Colo the Colonial Office in England to prevent the rebelieve, be readily admitted. The fact was, an oligarchy ruled the country, and excluded from all offices of power, honor, and emolument, a large proportion, probably four-fifths, of the national population of Lower Canada.

It was this state of things which produced the revolt of the honest Canadians of Lower Canada. in 1837 38, in which they were followed by a disaffected portion of the people of Upper Canada, who were permitted, owing to the supineness of Sir Francis B. Head, the then Lieutenant Goverpor, to organize themselves within a short distance of Toronto, and to march upon the city. with a certainty of success; which their halting when within four or five miles of this place, and the accidental death of their most efficient leader, owing to a fall from his horse, alone prevented.

These ill-concocted rebellions, however, were quashed by the promptitude with which an adequate military force was despatched from England; and, since that period, the British Government have been actively employed in removing all reasonable grounds of complaint, by the surrender of the rights of the Crown to the ungranted lands in the colony to the Provincial Legisla ture, they paying the civil list, which was former ly defrayed by England—the consolidation of the Imperial with the Provincial duties, and the equitable division of the clergy reserves among the various Protestant denominations-the Roman Catholics being provided for by an act passed in the early part of the reign of George III, previous to the division of Canada into two Prov. inces; and, finally, by giving to the North American colonies what is termed responsible Government, by which the advisers of the Governor no longer form a compact body, impervious to public opinion, and utterly regardless of popular senti-

ment; and the family compact was scattered to the

bic responsibility of the discussion, and the immene working force which it is hoped will be set in action by the proposed organization.

If may persons have considered the plan more active of the proposed organization.

If may persons have considered the plan more districtly than I have done, so that they are prepared, with sufficient authority, to present the draft of a constitution, and sketch the form of organization, I hope we shall hear from them it through the Era without delay.

For the National Era.

THE FREE BEMOCRACY.

A plan for the organization of the "Free Democracy" has been proposed by the Era. Certainly, no one can object to the name, but there was be a diversity of opinion among anti-layery men, as to what minor points of political policy to the item of "Free Trade." or the "remeyal of the season of the "essentials" of "Free Democracy." and the season of the "essentials" of "Free Democracy." was tase include direct taxation for Government woman, and child. "Direct taxes shall be appartioned smoagh to severe and the payment of our national between the properties of the "essentials" of "Free Democracy." they are not call agreed. Why should we adopt this course? It is said that no attempt will be made to materially change the present tariff. Why, then, should we attempt to change it? Why divide ourselves on points of dispute? There is general disposition to acquiesce in whatever age mof duties will yield the highest revenue at least, till the National debt shall be disposed of. The question of slavery demands immediate action—this does not. Why, then, shall one delay the other? Do we want to secure the cooperation of the said of Government elected by those bodies, as is the case in the United States.

Were Prince Edward Island re-annexed to Nova Scotia, and the three North American training its own local Legislature, with a "general disposition to acquiesce in whatever general disposition for the place of meeting and the residency of the most eminent statemen in Green its work of the most eminent

position for the place of meeting and the residence of the Governor General.

This project has at various times met the approval of the most eminent statesmen in Great Britain; and it is a subject of surprise, that no steps have been taken by the British Government to bring it under the favorable consideration of the several colonies. I was in hopes that the idea which has been revived, of opening a railroad from Halifax to Quebec, to which it appears, by a despatch from the Under Secretary of State, her Majesty's Government has agreed to recommend Parliamentary aid, by guarantying the interest of the sum required to complete it, upon ample Provincial security, would facilitate the union of the Provinces, by the promotion of intercourse, making their inhabitants acquainted with each other, and creating among them all a community of interest and feeling.

But it appears that the Legislature of New Brunswick, through which Province the proposed railroad must pass, have promptly and inconsiderately rejected the proffered assistance of the Imperial Government. It, however, adheres to a former pledge which was given, to vote £20,000 annually, for twenty years, and to give ten miles of the public lands on each side of the line towards the construction of a railroad from Halifax to Quebee, which would probably be sufficient to meet the interest on the capital that would be required for the section through New Brunswick. The favorable action of the Canadian Legislature, however, will be required to lead to a successful result; and as a railroad from Montreal to Portland is already in the course of completion, with which Quebee is about to be connected, and

Cossitu result; and as a raintotal from Montreal to Portland is already in the course of completion, with which Quebec is about to be connected, and as the Upper Province has little interest in the undertaking, I do not expect the scheme will meet with much encouragement on this question. As a deputation which has been recommended by Mr. Hawes will probably arrive here from the Lower Provinces, all parties may be induced to merge their sectional jealousies in the desire to promote the general good, and it is to be hoped that the liberal offers of the Queen's Government will be dayly appreciated and acknowledged.

rom St. Andrew's to Quebec, and wh progress, from the former place, as far as Wood-stock on the river St. John, and twelve miles from the American military post of Houston, on the boundary line, which, if carried through the State of Maine to Quebec, would reduce the distance to three hundred and seventy-five miles. And it may be as well here to observe, that owing to the may be as well here to observe, that owing to the surrender, under the Ashburton treaty, of an immense tract of country, which extends into the heart of the Province of New Brunswick, a direct line cannot be run from that Province to Quebec, by which a great saving of distance would be effected, without passing through the State of Maine.

And although the British Government could not well guaranty either the cost or interest of a railroad which might belong in part to Amer-ican citizens, and extend into American territory, yet they have agreed that the plan for opening a railroad from Halifax to Quebec, through the British Provinces, "should include a provision for establishing a communication between the projected railway" and one which it is proposed to open between Portland and the New Bruns-wick line.

The contemplated line from Halifax to Quebec may be viewed not only as a colonial, but as a great national undertaking, which will aid in perpetuating British power on this Continent, and in uniting the several Provinces in a manner that is essential to the maintenance of British rule, and for their more effectual protection, should war at any time occur between the United States and Great Britain. And it would tend to retard the advancement of those colonies at least half a century, should the present opportunity be allowed to pass unimproved.

The Canadian Legislature meet here on the 20th of next month, and the questions that will probably first engage its attention will be the proposal to exclude American vessels from the canals, as a retaliation for the refusal of reciprocity, and the exaction of duties when British or foreign merchanding passes through the United city, and the exaction of duties when British or foreign merchandise passes through the United States, to be returned on exportation, less ten and a half per cent—the re-appropriation of the clergy reserves, to enable it to do which, the act of Parliament at present in force must be repealed—and the removal of the seat of Government. The first of these measures is a very popular one, but the other two will be strenuously opposed, although the Government here will probably carry the measure.

In the mean time, apprehensions are entertain—

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b. ore concluding, I must be permitted to say a word or two relative to Mr. George Thompson, of whose proceedings here I gave an account in a

The visit of Mr. Thompson, like everything else here, became at once a party question; and, accordingly, that gentleman was attacked by the *Patriot*, a paper that is published here, and which is opposed to all that is liberal in politics or religion—not as a public character, but as a man; and he was charged with being actuated by mer-cenary motives in his advocacy of every cause which, during his public life, he has embraced. This attack was condemned by the more influ-ential portion of the community, who had stood

aloof from the anti-slavery movement—not be-cause they were not enemies of slavery, but that they considered it as an improper interference with the internal affairs of another country; and, had the Patriot confined itself to this view of the had the Patriot confined itself to this view of the subject, they would have given it their support. When the editor of that paper, however, resorted to private attacks on a comparative stranger, several of its most influential supporters expressed their disapprobation in no unmistakable manner; their disapprobation in no unmistakable manner; and Dr. Clarke, formerly of the British army, who had met with Mr. Thompson in India, at which time commenced a friendship which had continued unabated during the last twenty years, came to the rescue, and addressed a letter to the editor of the Patriot, commenting with much severity upon his conduct, and vindicating the verity upon his conduct, and vindicating the character of his friend, very much to the satisfaction of the community—John Bull being everywhere a lover of fair play, whatever may be his predilections and prejudices.

W.

TO MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN GEN-ERALLY.

THE National Era is taken by fifteen thousand subscribers, and probably has four times that number of readers. It circulates some seven thousand copies in the Western States, a larger number, we believe, than is issued from any political weekly in the West; four thousand copies in Nary Vert Secret. ern States, a larger number, we believe, than is any political weekly in the West; four thousand copies in New York State, chiefly in the interior; the rest in New England, Pennsylvanis, New Jersey, and the South; and it is taken largely by country merchants and others dealing with Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati. It is manifest that it affords rare advantages as an advertising medium. Only a limited space (say five columns) can be devoted to advertisements, and this secures to the advertiser greater prominence than in a sheat where he must take his place among hundreds of

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Number of lines in a square, ten. The following Agents are authorized to receive ments and subscrip ions for the paper: GEORGE W. LIGHT, No. 3 Cornhill, Boston

WILLIAM HARNED, No 48 Beekman st., N. York. WILLIAM ALCORN, cor. 13th and Ogden sts., Phila S. N. PIERCE, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 8, 1851.

A NEW STORY BY MRS. STOWE.

Week after next we propose to commence the Era, the publication of a new story by Mrs. view of its great importance. H. B. Stowe, the title of which will be, "UNCLE Tom's Cabin, or the Man that was a Thing." It to attribute their embarrassments to the patronwill probably be of the length of the Tale by Mrs. age bestowed on the National Era. They grow Southworth, entitled Retribution.

Mrs. Stowe is one of the most gifted and popular of American writers. We announce her story in advance, that none of our subscribers, through neglect to renew their subscriptions, may lose the beginning of it, and that those who desire to read the production as it may appear in successive numbers of the Era, may send us their names in

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS.

General Scott, in the performance of the mission assigned him by the President, having had occasion to visit the principal cities of the West, has everywhere been received with manifestations of the highest regard; and his conduct has been exemplary. Not a word has fallen from his lips calculated to affect unfavorably his prospects for the Presidency. Mr. Webster, who is infatuated enough

cherish Presidential aspirations, evidently regards him with jealousy. Some time since, he took away the Government printing from the Philadelphia North American-a paper which had steadily sustained the Administration-because it was in the habit of simply recording popular movements in favor of General Scott : and his Boston organs lately deprecated the idea of starting candidates for the Presidency at the present moment, sneeringly alluding to "one or two attempts in certain quarters to thrust a candidate upon the public notice, but without any success

The Whig Press of the South, while it gives no countenance to the pretensions of Mr. Webster, sympathizes with him cordially in hostility to General Scott. The reason is obvious enough The General is the favorite of the Anti-Hunker Whigs of the North, and, his position having excluded him from all participation in the late controversies on the Slavery Question, he has taken sides with no party or section. This apparent neutrality, nationality, non-committalism, call it what you will, while it recommends him in the North, is his disqualification in the South. Slaveholding Whigs are determined to take nothing on trust. They hold him, who is not for them to be against them; the Northern Whigs regard him who is not against them, as for them. These will be satisfied with neutrality in relation Slavery; those, with nothing less than adhesion to its interests. What will be the result of this division of opinion, it is not easy to predict. We observe, however, that while the Whigs of the North avow in advance their purpose to abide by the decision of a National Convention, those of the South make no such pledge-they do no even allude to such a Convention

The following from the Kennebec (Me.) Journal shows the spirit and manner in which the claims of General Scott are urged in the North :

"All Whig papers, and all Whigs, so far as we know, are willing to submit to the decision of a Whig National Convention; but the public sentiment is becoming so concentrated and ener-getic in favor of General Scott, that we regard it as almost vital to the success of the party, that the party leaders should submit to be directed and guided by it, instead of checking and damp-ening its ardor by doubt and delay. With Scott for our standard bearer, we believe success will as certainly come as the ides of November. Ev-ery indication of the present time leads us to believe that he will carry the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, against any and every other candidate; and these States will without doubt decide the election. Being satisfied of General Scott's popularity in these three States, which are the great heart of the Union, we have a creation to estimate further. But we think no occasion to estimate further. But we think every Whig State would throw its vote for him, and likewise Indiana, Michigan, and nechan and likewise Indiana, Michigan, and perhaps Missouri, from the Democratic States. We make no promise for Maine, except that Scott will com-mand a larger Whig vote than any candidate we

On the other hand, the Richmond (Va.) Repub lican rebukes this Scott enthusiasm, and declares in favor of Millard Fillmore. "We cannot but express our dissatisfaction," it says, " and we believe that of the great body of the Whigs of Virginia, with the hasty step taken in some parts of the country to anticipate the decision of the Whigs of the Union, in regard to a Presidential candidate." "The Whigs of Virginia without a single exception have entire confidence in the Administration of Millard Fillmore," and believe the Government could not be placed in safer

caution should be exercised in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, now is that time. The object first in the thoughts of all patriots is the integrity of the Union and the faithful support of the Constitution—not a mere party triumph. The highest moral and intellectual qualities are necessary to this and " If ever there was a period when the gree ps. The highest moral and intellectual qual-is are necessary to this end. A President who statesman, and nothing more, or a soldier, and hing more, will not answer in these times. He

voice of the people to the station which he now occupies with such honor to himself and the country."

It is not certain that this is the prevailing sentiment among Southern Whigs; but it is certain that the nomination of General Scott is not acceptable to them. We happen to know that the conduct of the Administration has alienated some of its original supporters, both North and South. It is suspected of an anxiety to conciliate the support of Democrats, by bestowing upon them a disproportionate amount of patronage. Lately, while some Whig clerks have been dismissed, and some Whig salaries have been reduced, certain Democrats have been appointed to office, and others promoted. A general complaint here is that the business of several of the Departments is poorly attended to-that there is unnecessary delay-

and we are inclined to believe this true. On the whole, safe as this Administration may be so far as Slavery is concerned, we suppose the People will demand a better reason for continuing it; and that, this failing, they will seek to replace it by one, more energetic, more business-like, less subservient to local and sectional influences.

THE PRESS.

The Indiana True Democrat, the only Free Soil newspaper in Indiana, is about to be discontinued for want of support. The Peninsular Freeman, the Free Soil organ in Michigan, has ceased to come to our office, and, we presume, is also disthe worthy associate of Mr. Eastman, in the conduct of the Western Citizen, published at Chicago, is obliged, we see with regret, to retire from that paper, on account of its limited resources. He says-

" Nothing can be more important to our cause in the Western States than that the Chizen be well sustained. Located in the very focus of the great and free Northwest, it has been, and may and should continue to be, an instrument of vast influence in moving onward the Liberty cause Many of its old friends have allowed themselves to entertain the idea that it was too well estab-lished to need their special aid, and have subitu-ted the *Notional Era* in its stead. This policy has well nigh ruined the Citizen. It is not within the range of possibility to make the Cuizen, with its limited means, equal in value to the Era. Yet we hesitate not to say, that in its own sphere and locality its influence is decidedly the most important. Once suffer the light which it reflects to go out, and Hunkerism will run rampant through the State and the West."

We are very sorry to see so many of our worthy cotemporaries embarrassed. The Free Soil men of Indiana and Michigan will repent it deeply, if they suffer their organs to be permanently discontinued; unless indeed they intend to disband, and desist from further effort. The Western Citizen, we are sure, has too much vitality to die out. Mr. McClelland takes a very proper But we must beg our friends of the press not

out of a combination of circumstances, which is affecting our circulation, as well as theirs, though, we are confident, only for a time. They must recollect that however inefficient the Compromise measures of the last Congress may prove, they yet constituted a kind of settlement of the Territorial Question, and, as might have been expected, there has been an abatement of excitement. Coincident with this, is the long interval of respite from Congressional debate, and from the turmoil of a Presidential canvass. During the spring, summer, and fall, of this year, there is comparatively little to keep up popular excite ment, or give piquancy to newspaper discussions, so that the political press of all parties may calculate upon rather "a dull time of it." People, busied about their farms and merchandise, will apt, too often, to let their subscriptions expire without renewing them. It is from these causes and not from the patronage given to the National Era, that so many Free Soil newspapers are suffering. We need hardly repeat, that our paper is

not exempt from their unfavorable influence. Now, we submit to our Free Soil friends everywhere, whether it is worth while to let their newspapers languish and die for want of a little timely effort. As a matter of mere economy, they ought to keep them going, whether they take much interest now in reading them or not. for they will be obliged to have their organs next winter and spring, or so soon as the Presidential canvass shall open, and it will be rather expensive to begin de novo. But our friends of the Press would do well not to rely upon the sense of duty in their patrons. Let them, while bestcwments and discussions, make their columns atters of their patrons, so that in each male subscriber's household, they may secure a gentle,

but all-prevailing voice in their favor. True, such a course may subject them to the rebuke of some ungenial persons, who can relish nothing out of the sphere of the One Idea; but we have generally found that these are not the people to trouble themselves in promoting the circulation of a newspaper. They seem to think the only way to show their interest in it, is by finding fault with it. Anti-Slavery editors, if they would maintain their papers, must make them not only vehicles of facts and arguments on the question of Slavery, but enrich their columns with discussions on other questions of interest, besides keeping up a literary miscellany, as affluent as their means can command.

DIVERSIFICATION OF INTERESTS - GUARAN-TIES OF RIGHTS.

"It may be said, too, that thus far this institu tion has had a fortunate influence as an element he diversification of our interests the absence of which, in all the Republics that have preceded us, the most profound state have attributed their decline and downfall. refer to that feature of limited sovereignty in the Constitution by which the Federal jurisdiction reaches the individuals of the several States, at the same time that the tendencies of such jurisdiction to absorb the reserved powers of the States are opposed by checks and balances which can scarcely fail to arrest all dangerous encroachcan soarcely fail to arrest all dangerous encroacci-ments. The institution of clavery, felt as a source of weaknes, by the Southern States, gave to their vigilance and jealousy great activity in the forma-tion of the Constitution, and must have contribvignance and jesiousy great activity in the forma-tion of the Constitution, and must have contrib-uted powerfully to unveil the advantages of those limitations on the powers of the Federal Govern-ment which subsequent experience has proved to be the surest safeguard of our liberties; for, if every negro were now removed from our land, there is not a State of the Union which would not hold on to these limitations as an unalterable condition of the durability and success of our Fedral system."- Washington Union.

The editor of the Union in this paragraph nakes Slavery the source of a diversification of interests in our country, and of the checks and balances by means of which the sovereignty of the States is guarded against Federal encroach

So far from Slavery being the source of a diversification of interests, it is unfavorable to it. The system of Free Labor brings out all the energies of a People, stimulates their faculties of invention, diversifies infinitely their industrial pursuits, and gives birth in this way to a vast variety of interests. The system of Slave Labor depresses the inventive faculties, and under its operation the laborers are unfitted for variety of employment. Their unenlightened force can be used to most profit only in the few simple operations of planting. Hence, while in the North industry is infinitely diversified, in the South it is directed almost exclusively to plant-

thrown of his balance, but calm, collected, and self-poised. Such a manis Millard Fillmore, and so the Whigs of Virginia regard him. We say, without fear of dispute from any, Whig press in the Commonwealth, that the Whigs of Virginia have entire confidence in Mr. Fillmore, and would be glad to see him called directly by the voice of the people to the station which he now adoption of amendments, as checks upon the Federal Power, than even Virginia and North Caro-

One might suppose from the nature of the tenare by which the slaveholders claim their slaves, that they would be extremely jealous of the Federal Authority, ever disposed to restrict, rather than enlarge its sphere; but Power, in its eagerness to extend its dominion, does not always provide for the security of present possess

The greatest assumptions of authority by the Federal Government, from its institution down to the year 1850, have been made at the instance and by the aid of slaveholders. It was they who planned, and carried, not by their own strength, but by Northern alliance, the purchase of Louisiana-an act incontestably beyond the scope of the constitutional authority of the Government. And who projected and effected the annexation of Texas-an act of similar nature? Who plunged the country into a war with Mexico, through which the military power of the Federal Government—a power always of dangerous tendency to the liberties of a federative Republic - was brought into full activity, in a series of formidable, aggressive movements abroad? Who since then proposed to invest every postmaster and collector of the United States with judicial powers affecting the dearest rights of the People, and finally procured the passage of a law by Congress to carry into effect an obligation imposed on the States, and for the fulfilment of which no continued. Mr. McClelland, for several years power had been conferred on Congress? And who attempted to use the power of the Federal Government a few years ago to establish a cenorship over the private correspondence of the People, passing through the mails? We doubt whether, if we except the case of the alien and sedition laws, there is a single enormous assumption of power, of which the Federal Government upon the Slave Power. After this plain exhibition of facts, let us not

balances" which preserve the State Governments against the encroachments of the Federal Power. THE REPUBLIC AND MR. SUMNER.

be told that to Slavery we owe those "checks and

The most abusive newspaper we receive, is the Over 50 and not over Washington Republic, the special organ of the Adninistration. No matter how gentlemanly a poitical opponent, no matter what his reputation or private worth, it seems to think him a fair subect for ridicule or invective. It will not tolerate freedom of opinion; no man can reject its creed, without incurring its abuse, as unprincipled and dishonest. By its habitual illiberality and violence it has forfeited any claim its position might have given it to the confidence and respect of intelligent and fair-minded men, and really does discredit and injury to the Administration, of which it professes to be the special advocate. The following paragraphs, from some remarks respecting Charles Sumner, is a specimen of its style of reckless vituperation:

"He was educated at Harvard College, and "He was educated at Harvara College, and pursued his professional studies at the law school of Cambridge, then under the charge of Mr. Justice Story, whose professional teachings do not seem to have inspired his pupil with any very great regard for his views on that branch of the Constitution which contemplates the surrender of fugitives from labor. He subsequently travelled hiefly occupied with his successful attempts to identify himself with the negro question—from views that we, at one time, supposed to be to some degree philanthropic, but which the baseness of his recent political implications leaves us no reason to doubt have en almons as mean and gravelling as they now show "Mr. Sumper's position in the Senate will be

very like that of Mr. Rantoul, who received the old shoulder from nearly every member of that body, excepting two or three who stood in consimili

Mr. Sumner, since his return from Europe, has been chiefly occupied with the duties of his profession, recreating himself occasionally by the delivery of addresses and speeches, on various topics, so elequent and permanently valuable, that he has consented, at the request of his friends, to publish a collection of them. His prominence in the anti-slavery movement is the result of no selfseeking on his part, but his principles obliged him to sustain it, and his talents necessarily won him enviable distinction.

He did not seek office, or abate one jot or tittle f his independence to secure it. While a candidate, he made no new professions of faith; he uniformly referred all inquirers to his published speeches, for his opinions, retracting, qualifying, explaining nothing, refusing to give any pledge ing all necessary attention on Anti-Slavery move- as to his future course, and declaring that, if elected, he must be elected, free from the trammels tractive in other respects to the wives and daugh- of any Party. The following letter, which he addressed to General Wilson, for the use of the members of the Legislature, will show the true character of the man whose motives the Republic ruthlessly denounces "as mean and grovelling:

" Boston, February 22, 1851. MY DEAR SIR! I desire to repeat, in writing, what I have so constantly said to you and others by word of mouth.

Early in life, I formed a determination neve to hold any political office, and, of course, never to be a candidate for any. My hope was, (might I so aspire!) to show that, without its titles or nts, something might be done for the goo

my fellow men.
"Notwithstanding the strength of this determination, often declared, I have, by the confidence of the friends of freedom in Boston, more than once been pressed into the position of candidate; and now, by the nomination of the Free Soil and Democratic members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, contrary to my desires, specially made known to all who communicated with me on the subject, I have been brought forward as their can-didate for the Senate of the United States.

"Pardon me if I say, that personal regrets mingle with my gratitude for the honor that has been done me. The office of Senator, though elvated and important, is to me less attractive that other and more quiet fields of labor.

Besides, there are members of our party, valued seciates in our severe struggle, to whom I gladly lefer, as representatives of the principles whi

we all have at heart.

"I trust, therefore, that the friends of freedom, in the Legislature, will not hesitate, one any ground of delicacy towards me, to transfer their support to some other candidate, faithful to our cause. In this matter, I pray you, do not think of me. I have no political prospects which I desire to nurse. There is nothing in the political field which I covet. Abandon me, then, whenever think heat without next even think heat without next cover the second of the secon you think best, without notice or apology. The use is everything—I am nothing.

I rely upon you in some proper way to com-municate this note to the Free Soil members of Believe me, my dear sir, very faithfully your CHARLES SUMNER.

'Hon. Henry Wilson, Chairman of the Com-mittee of the Free Soil members of the Legis-lature."

We have no doubt that there are Senators who will venture to give Mr. Sumner " the cold shouller "-for the fact that a man is a Senator is no ore prima facie evidence of the possession of good sense or good breeding, than that he is an editor; out, Mr. Sumner, we presume, will be just as little disturbed by it as by the distinguished consideration of the Republic.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Our present modes of travel, though so greatly mproved by modern art, are still far from being perfect. They are by no means so rapid, easy, or deanly, as we could wish. Few things are more fortable than a steam-car on a warm day: if you close the windows, you are roasted, if you open them, you are suffocated with dust, and your eyes fiercely assailed by the cinders, while conversation or reading is a bore. Any invention that promises relief from these annoyances the ing or farming-so that there is little variety of People are prepared to hail with pleasure; and hence the interest felt in the experiments of Professor Page, of this city, with electro-magnetism, cribing the safeguards of State sovereignty in the Constitution, to the sagacious foresight of Slavery that this subtile principle may be applied to the

"The progress of the locomotive when it started was so slow that a boy was enabled to keep pace with it for several hundred feet. But the speed was soon increased, and Bladensburg, a distance of, we believe, about five miles and a quarter, was reached in thirty-nine minutes. When within two miles of that place, the power of the battery being fully up, the locomotive began to run, on nearly a level plain, at the rate of nineteen miles an hour, or seven miles faster than the greatest speed heretofore attained. This velocity was continued for a mile, when one of the cells cracked entirely carp, which caused the acids to cracked entirely open, which caused the acids to intermix; and, as a consequence, the propelling power was partially weakened. Two of the other ells subsequently met with a similar disaster.

The cells were made of light earthenware, for

the purpose of the experiment merely, withou reference to durability. This part of the apparatus can therefore easily be guarded against "The great point established was, that a loco-motive on the principle of Professor Page can be made to travel nineteen miles an hour."

Certainly the trials with this new agent are as promising as were the early experiments with steam, and there is nothing improbable in the anticipation that the modes of applying it to motion may be as greatly improved as steam machinery. Should further experiment show its equal efficiency and economy, travel will be rendered much more agreeable, and we shall begin to entertain hopes of arrial navigation.

POSTAGE DN NEWSPAPERS.

The new Postage Law will go into operation on the 1st of July next. Its provisions respecting newspapers are unwisely complicated, but still secure a reduction of the present rates. The postage per annam on newspapers not exceeding three ounces is weight, (the National Era, for example,) except those which do not contain over three hundred square inches, which are to be charged one-fourth of these rates-sent to actual has been guilty, the blame of which does not rest and bona fide subscribers from the place of publiention, will be as follows:

> Over 300 and not over 1,000 -Over 1,000 and not - 20 40 80 160 240 400 Over 2 000 and not over 4,000 - 25 50 100 200 300 500 Over 4,000 - 30 60 120 240 360 600 As weekly papers will circulate free of postage within the jounty where published, no postage

Columbia. The postage on the Era will be as follows, in the counties and places named : In all of Anne Arundel, Charles, Montgom and Prince George's, and parts of St. Mary's Calvert, Carroll, Frederick, (including Frederick City,) and Baltimore, (including the city of

that name,) in Maryland—20 cents a year. In all of Fairfax, Prince William, and parts of Loudoun, (ncluding Leesburg,) Fauquier, and Stafford, (neluding the Court-house,) in Virginia-20 sents a year.

In the remaining portions of the counties above named, in Maryland and Virginia; in all the rest of the first-named State; in all the southern counties of Virginia east of Pittsylvania county; n Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburgh Staunton, Harper's Ferry, Norfolk, and Portsmouth; in part of North Carolina; in the larger portion of Pennsylvania, including Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Lancaster, York, Reading, and Carlisle, extending as for as and including Washington county; in all of New Jersey and Dela- On one condition only can she secure it—she must ware; in a portion of New York, including the | conquer it. the city; in Bridgeport and the larger part of

Fairfield county, Connecticut-40 cents a year. In the remaining part of the States above designated, and including the farther distances in all the Eastern and Middle States: all of Kentucky; nearly all of Tennessee; the Western States. except parts of Michigan, Illinois, and Missouri, (St. Louis is under one thousand miles.) a small portion of Alabama; nearly all of Georgia, except the southern counties; North Carolina, South Carolina, and a small portion of Eastern Florida-60 cents a year.

consin, and Iowa, and the remaining portions of States just mentioned, are over one thousand miles-and the postage on the Era in them will be eighty cents a year-about what it is now. In California, New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, and portion of Texas, being over two thousand miles, the postage will be one dollar a year.

We are indebted chiefly to the Republic for the foregoing distances.

Many of our subscribers will under the new law pay scarcely more than a fourth of their present postage on the Era; a larger number will pay about one-half; a still larger number, including the great mass of our subscribers in New England, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Western Pennsylvania, will pay about fifteen cents a quarter.

The rates are needlessly, most absurdly complicated. A very simple plan would be, to let newspapers go free within the county where published, (since the local press insists upon it,) to charge half a cent within the State where published, and one cent for all distances beyond. This would save the People and the postmasters a vast deal of useless calulation and labor, to say nothing of the annoyances arising from continual

MR. BENTON AND THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

When Mr. Benton was defeated last winter in the Missouri Legislature, by a coalition between the Whigs and certain members calling themselves Democrats, a letter was addressed to him, dated January 22d, 1851, by Thomas L. Price Lieutenant Governor of the State, and fifty Democratic members of the General Assembly, acquainting him with the fact, and closing as fol-

" To the people of Missouri we appeal—to that people who know and love you, and whose regards cannot be thwarted—our friendship for you is unabated, our attachment unimpaired, and we know we speak the feelings of our constituent when we declare their determination never t abandon you, but to rally around your name as a tower of strength and a signal of victory."

Mr. Benton, being ill when he received it, did not reply till April, when he took occasion to congratulate them on saving the Democratic party of the State, though they had lost their Sena or. The letter closes with the following person-

"You have been pleased to refer to the fidelity with which I have discharged my duties to the State in the long period of my Senatorial service. I have indeed been faithful to her, and in all the senses of the word! always in my place, attending senses of the word! always in my place, attending to the progress of business—always acting an open and responsible part upon every question—always giving the vote which the interest and honor of the State required—never quailing before any combination of moneyed or political power, or yielding to any array of talent—never an applicant for any Federal office for any human being that had a drop of my blood in his veins—always refusing to be taken out of the service of always refusing to be taken out of the service of the State by any offers of embassies in Europe, or of Cabinet appointments in Washington, or of nominations on Presidential or Vice Presidential tickets—always a friend of this Union, and standtickets—always a friend of this Union, and standing by it in the darkest hours of its trials, without regard to personal dangers or consequences. My pride was to be a Missouri Senator; and no other place whatever could rival or eclipse that place in my estimation. I had helped to build up the State, and gain it a name, and looked forward to its great destiny, and felt identified with it.

"It was my ambition to serve the State—to be dependent upon none but my constituents—to deserve the good opinion of good men—and when retiring from service to receive an honorable dis-

charge from those whom I had fathrully and the interestedly served. And here I must defend the people of Missouri from the imputation of fickleness and ingratitude, cast upon them from some quarters. They have not been fickle or ungrate-ful towards me. They have elected me Senator for thirty years, of their own free will! and when at last I am superseded, it was not the act of the people, but of a few individuals calling themselves Democratic to set into effect the set of the control Democratic to get into office; showing themselves to be the allies of the Whigs when they had got into office, and openly refused to let the election go back to the people because they believed the people would reflect me, and that their only chance to prevent it was to elect a Whig in my place while they and the Whigs had the power to

"But I do not consider this election as a personal matter, or as limiting its consequences to a mere change of Senator. It rises above persons, and above Senators, and reaches the State, and presents her in the Senate of the United States, and in the eyes of her sister States, as an apostate from Democracy, and a convert to that Whiggery which she has successfully opposed for thirty years. This is a false character given to the State : and to redeem her from it, and to reëstablish her in her ancient and proud position as a flag ship in the Democratic line, now becomes the sacred duty of every true-hearted son of Democracy. You, gentlemen, in your letter to me, show yourselves to be duly sensible of all this, and that you have already addressed yourselves to the work of redemption with the generous ardor which a good cause, and a just resentment for disgrace and injury brought upon the State, is so well calculated to inspire. I join you in the good work, and shall stand to it until the redemption

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Southern Patriot, published at Greenville, South Carolina, announces that many of the citizens of the State are preparing to leave it, unwilling to take part in the revolutionary projects in agitation. Capitalists are suspending their enterprises; and in Charleston the owners of wharf property are willing to sell at a sacrifice. The Patriot save that the revolutionary party is not made up chiefly of large slaveholders, but of young men, who have little at stake, unnaturalized preigners, and Northern men, anxious to demonstrate their devotion to the South.

We observe that the more violent of the newspapers in South Carolina are wondering at the signs of lukewarmness and vacillation among many of the leading men of the State.

Perhaps it will do no harm for the strength of the disunion sentiment in the South to be tested. South Carolina has always been a disaffected ember of the Union, and nothing but the experient of secession, we presume, will satisfy her. udge Butler said his only fear was, that she would be permitted to go out of the Union peacebly. This fear is quite unnecessary. The Adinistration will not dare to tolerate the organiation of an independent, a foreign Government, n our Atlantic coast. We are ready to go to acter is James Upton, an honest mechanic, who, war with any foreign Power, rather than allow it overwhelmed by misfortune, and maddened by American People will tolerate the establishment at the end of twenty years, abandons civilized will be charged on the Era within the District of f a Foreign Power, as South Carolina would be n the event of secession, upon their very soil? Doubtless the People of that State have the right f revolution-and so have the People of the narrative, which, it is stated, is "historically cor-Union the right of self-preservation. Whatever | rect." The author is favorably known as the may be the original rights of the People of South Carolina, the Administration at Washington can know nothing of them. It is bound to maintain the Constitution, and enforce the laws passed in pursuance thereof-and can recognise no other law. South Carolina may declare herself out of the Union but as the Federal Constitution has made no provision for that event, the Administration cannot recognise or treat it as legitimate. Its simple duty under the Constitution will be o treat South Carolina as a member of the Union, and to enforce the laws of the United States therein against whatever opposition may be arrayed against them. In plain words, South Carolina will have to fight for her separate independence, just as the United States fought for theirs.

SIR HENRY BULWER AND THE IRISH

Some time since a newspaper in Boston, called the Celt, published what the editor styled an in. tercepted despatch from Sir Henry Bulwer, the British Minister to Washington, to Lord Palmerston. It discoursed of parties, politics, and public nen in this country, in a way calculated to exhibit the British Minister as a base plotter against the integrity of the Union, and an unscrupulous enemy of American interests. The affair was bunglingly got up-too crude, coarse, and silly, to be attributed to any man of ordinary sense-Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, Wisand it was promptly pronounced a forgery by the National Intelligencer

Sir Henry Bulwer, in his speech at the Anniersary dinner given on the 24th ult. in New York, by the St. George's Society, made the following piquant allusion to this matter:

"Do any of you, gentlemen, happen to have any good-natured friends? (Laughter) If so, you can understand how my good-natured friends at Washington all crowded around me, immediately n my return from Richmond, to relate how st infamous publication had appeared in son ournal, I believe called the Boston Celt, purporting to be an intercepted despatch from me to the English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Now, people usually advertise when they have lost any property; but I wish to advertise that I have lost no property at all — (laughter)—and, although it is natural to conjecture, from the semi-barbarous, semi-clad, and Celtic origin of my Boston friend—(laughter)—that he had been guilty the crime of which he boasted—namely, thefthe has in reality been guilty of an offence which more appropriately belongs to a further advanced stage of pantaloons and refinement—(laughter) sage of partitions and renamen—(taughter)—
I mean forgery; another example, by the way, of
the general maxim, that all savages, whether
Celtic or otherwise, when they take to inhabiting
cities, even such moral cities as Boston, adopt the ices, without acquiring the virtues or the g should leave the matter, but I am rather inclined I should leave the matter, but I am rather inclined to suspect (everything that is at all Yankee has such odd notions)—(laughter)—that the unkind barbarian of Massachusetts, instead of intending a more serious offence, has merely been perpetrating a bad joke, in the shape of a political squib which is meant to favor the Presidential chains of an ascallant friend of mine by being laims of an excellent friend of mine, by having claims of an excellent friend of mine, by having it appear that he is a particular enemy of England. Now, I should be sorry to do this friend any disservice; but I do not believe that I shall be doing him any disservice by stating that I don't look upon him as an enemy to England at all, and that I feel sure that he is only just as much so as any of the other great American states-men or generals whom I know, love, and honor, and of whom I always speak and write with due The allusion to the semi-clad, semi-barba

ondition of the Celts created quite a hubbub of New York, who will not admit that their ancestors | America. did not wear pantaloons, and always behave like nonest gentlemen. An Indignation meeting was called, and would not be pacified even by a letter ead from the British Minister, who disclaimed any intention of reflecting upon his Irish counrymen, by his allusion to the Celtic race, which ived some ages ago, and, as the records show, did not abound in pantaloons. The New York Evening

"Mr. Michael Doheny then came forward and produced a memorial, addressed to President Fillmore, reciting the insult which he felt that the rish people has received from her Majesty's Rep-resentative, and requesting Mr. Fillmore to pro-sure Sir Henry to be recalled; or, if he could be got rid of in no other way, that the President should take him out some day, as the man did his dog, and lose him. The memorial, which was dog, and lose him. The memorial, which was adopted, of course, concludes with the gratifying assurance that the memorialists will ever pray. We presume they will, if they pray till Mr. Webster calls any British Minister to a reckoning. Mr. Doheny conveyed the impression in the course of his remarks, that all the Irishmen in the city

were at liberty to sign this memorial.

"We were near forgetting to mention that
Mike Walsh and Enoch E. Camp contributed to the solemnity of the evening's exercises, by their presence and advice."

Had the meeting passed a resolution denouncing the forgery of the editor of the Celt, and the conduct of these foreigners, who, after having availed in any of the States, or in any part of this Union, to it. An analysis of the classes of voters in the themselves of our liberality in offering them intended to degrade the colored people, or em- North, with their party affinities, would be a most

charge from those whom I had faithfully and disbetter purpose. We would throw no obstacles in the way of the naturalization of those strangers who desire to cast their lot among us; we would rather facilitate the process, and promote fraternal sentiment towards them. But, let them leave their old world controversies behind them, and not seek to perpetuate in this country the antipathies that have arrayed them against each other in

LITERARY NOTICES.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. April, 1851. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington.

Blackwood is not particularly interesting this nonth. There is quite a discriminative review f Southey's Letters, &c. Next follows a political dialogue, of some piquancy, between the Peaceful Lieutenant and his friends. Part eight of "My Novel, or Varieties in English Life," appears in this number. Beside these, there are articles on "Sorcery and Magic," on " Modern State Trials," and on "the Latter Days of the Free Trade Ministry."

KNICKBRBOCKER. April and May, 1851. New York : Sam uel Hueston. For sale by W. Adam, Washington. These numbers of the Knickerbocker are capital. They contain many articles of rare interest.

POPERY: BRITISH AND FOREIGN. By Walter Savage Lan-Boston: Tieknor, Reed, & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington.

This is a brief paper on the Catholic Question in England, and one of the most vigorous we have seen. Landor handles the subject boldly, and deals tremendous blows both at the Church of

Rome and the Church of England. THE DOLLAR MAGAZINE. May, 1851. E. A. & G. L.

The best cheap magazine in the country. This number is enriched with several original papers of much merit; and one of the principal attractions is an original story by Hawthorne, entitled Ethan Brand, or the Unpardonable Sin.

Daughter. By S R. W. New York: D. Appleton & Co. dition." For sale by R. Farnham, corner of 11th street and Penn. avenue, Washington, D. C.

To any one disposed to take an interest in the simple annals of a quiet life in Scotland, diversified by incidents not important, but characteristic, and affections, not exaggerated, but natural and healthful, this book will prove an agreeable companion.

REBELS AND TORIES; or, the Blood of the Mohawks. By This is a legend of Revolutionary times, the scene of which is laid in the city and middle part of the State of New York. The principal charcolonize any portion of the North American | the rapacity of a cold-blooded, diabolical creditor, ontinent; and is it to be supposed that the swears fearful retribution against his persecutor. life, and earns among the Indians the sobriquet of "Wild Medicine." Many of the most thrilling incidents of Indian warfare are worked up in the former editor of the "Illustrated Magazine." For sale by R. Farnham, Washington, D.C.

> ONDON LABOR AND THE LONDON POOR. By Henry Mayhew. With Engravings, &c. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvanis avenue, Washington, D. C.

Everybody ought to read this work, which throws a vivid light on the fearful struggles between Human Nature and "grim-visaged"

versities. By Philip Buttman. Translated by Edward Robinson. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. Eighteen years ago, the translator presented to

the American Public an edition of this National Greek Grammar of Germany. A second edition issued in 1839, has been for several years out of print. The original work has gone through eighteen editions in Germany, the thirteenth being the last, prepared by the author himself. The subsequent ones were prepared by his son, who, it is stated, has successfully carried forward the plan of his distinguished parent. The present translation is from the eighteenth edition, and the translator remarks that, whoever will take the trouble to examine, will find that in the most important portions, especially in the Syntax, it is almost a new work. From the year 1792, when the first edition was printed, down to this time, it has been recognised in Germany as the standard Greek Grammar. The translation forms a volume of 517 pages, admirably printed. and handsomely bound.

ELEMENTS OF ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY AND OF THE DIF-FERENTIAL CALCULUS. By Elias Loomis, A. M. Pub-

lished and for sale as ab-Professor Loomis is well known as the author f several works on Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. This treatise constitutes the fourth volume of a course of mathematics, designed for colleges and high schools, and is prepared upon substantially the same model as his previous works. "It was written," he says, "not for nathematicians, nor for those who have a peculiar talent or fondness for the mathematics, but rather for the mass of college students of average abilities." It is in one volume of 278 pages, got up in a durable style.

ALANDER AND THE DRAGON. A Romance of the Hartz Prison. By F. W. Shelton, M. A. New York: S. Hueston. For sale by R. Farnham, Penn. avenue, Washing-

The author of this little volume, as the rector f a church, has had abundant opportunities for bserving the birth, growth, and deeds of Salanler, (Slander,) and has woven an ingenious, alleorical narrative, setting them forth in due order, his purpose being to present in its just light, the letestable habit of detraction.

Rev. R. S. Foster. With an Introduction by Edmund G. Jones, D. D. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale A beautiful exhibition of Christian Purity, and an eloquent exhortation to its attainment.

NATURE AND BLUSSEDNESS OF CHRISTIAN PURITY. BY

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF CAPTAIN OBADIAH CONGAR. By Rev. Henry T. Cheever. Published and for sale as

Captain Congar was for half a century mariner and ship-master, sailing from the port of New posed to the perils of the deep can hardly fail to excitement among some of the Irish citizens of to the Seamen's Friend Societies of England and my; the victory rests with the spirit of aggres-Mount Hope; or, Philip, King of the Wampanoags. An

Historical Romance. By O. H. Hollister. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Penn. This is a well-told story of the Indian wars of

uous a part, the main incidents of which are historically true. The author weaves in a little romance. and enlists more deeply the feelings of the reader, by individualizing a few strong characters, whom science and the Higher Law have the reputation he places in circumstances adapted to the display of a pestilence-Compromise and quiet are the of their noblest attributes. We are indebted to some kind friend for the

the State of Ohio: ABSTRACT OF THE POPULATION OF OHIO POR 1850. Annual Report of Common Schools of Ohio. REPORT OF THE OHIO PENITENTIARY. REPORT OF THE ONIO PENITENTIARY, ON PRISONS AND

following very interesting documents relating to

Prison Discipling.

Report of the Ohio Institute for the Instruction

THE NORTH STAR-A MISAPPREHENSION.-The North Star entirely misapprehends us. If the edthe colored population, he will find that we condemned, as inhuman and impolitic, all legislation

in principle, cruel to the colored people, and hostile to the rest of the States.

As to our views concerning the emigration of colored people, they afford no countenance to the scheme of African or compulsory colonization. We took occasion, a few weeks since, as the editor of the North Star knows, to show its wrongfulness, and its utter futility, viewed as a remedy for slavery. But, voluntary emigration and colonization, among colored people, as among whites we would always encourage. Why does the North Star encourage the emigration of slaves from the South? So that they may better their condition, and that their elevation may act favorably on their brethren in bondage. This, if we understand it, is its policy. Why would we encourage the free emigration of colored people? So that they might better their condition, and thereby act favorably on the condition of their brethren at home. We repeat, with renewed emphasis, precisely what the North Star objects to:

"In our opposition to all projects of compulsory emigration, we fear we have unintentionally repressed a spirit of voluntary emigration among the colored people. African colonization, at an early period, took such a form, and was advocated in such a way, as to array against it the hostility of a majority of active anti-slavery men. It became in too many instances the ally of Slavery, excusing its existence, setting its face against Emancipation, unless connected with transportation, and finding in proscriptive legislation against them not a fit subject for indignant rebuke, but a reason for their banishment. "These and kindred considerations were

enough to decide our opinions against African Colonization; but they had nothing to do with the question of the voluntary emigration of colored people. It were well for them, had they more of the spirit of self-colonization. They see the white people about them with restless energies, constantly in motion, going from one place to another, from the walks of civilized life to the pathless wilderness, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, seeking all the while to better their con-

Why not emulate their enterprise? The North Star must be hard run for an ohection to the Era. The very plan of voluntary emigration to the West Indies, which we made the ground of the remarks quoted above, was published approvingly in the National Anti-Slavery Standard, the co-worker of the North Star.

FRIEND OF YOUTH.

The Friend of Youth for May is out, and its contents may be judged of by one of the best-told stories in the English language, by Dr. William Elder, which we have transferred to our fourth page.

"THE DUTY OF ANTI-SLAVERY VOTERS."

In the lower House, nearly a dozen men of extraordinary abilities and zeal represent the antislavery sentiment, and, in fact, permit no opportunity for its defence and advocacy to pass unimproved. In the earlier days of the controversy,

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

Adams and Giddings took the position and pressed the doctrines of the movement with all the effect that mind of the highest force and range, and heart of the firmest quality, could insure. They had the nation for their audience, and nothing was wanting in the champions, the cause, or its conditions, to agitate a people thoroughly. From that day to this, the assault has not slackened fire or altered its aim; and Hale in the Senate has for years now been as active, capable, and efficient, as the warmest friend could wish. I believe that GREEK GRAMMAR, for the use of High Schools and Uni- every man sent to Congress expressly on this errand has done his whole duty. The men of other parties have disappointed our reasonable expectations and broken their express pledges; but our own representatives in no instance. The last seven years has brought up the subject in every form, and we have had our champions present, in it the most ample and thorough development. For all the purposes of agitation and propagandism. the Congressional controversy has been full to

complete satisfaction. And now the question rises up. Have we anything more to hope from this agency? Or, is it so promising that we should address all our ener-

gies to its continuance and extension? My own opinion is, that an abolition speech in Congress has no longer any special or consider able power to arouse or convince, any more than f it had equal publicity through our other means of publication; and I think that the inefficacy of such speeches to the legitimate ends of legislation is now felt as a fault, at the same time that they afford no compensation in the conviction and persuasion of the public. There is such a thing as the interest and excitement of a debate surviving its utility.

From another ground I draw the same conclusion. Agitation was once the best service that could be rendered to the cause of liberty, and Congress Hall the best place for it. The North understood it so, and desired it; the South understood it so, and feared it. Silence, absolute, was the demand in 1837, and the slaveholders at that time used every means, most unscrupulously, to enforce it. But how is it now? The discussions of slavery have been almost uninterrupted through the period of the last Congress, and they were led off in almost every instance by the pro-slavery leaders! Whatever this change means in other respects, it is a significant one touching the policy of agitation and debate in the Capitol for out-door purposes. And the effect of the long liscussion upon the respective Houses! No abolitionist looks without amazement at the reports He finds none of the effects upon the opposition nembers which he expected, from the faithful exhibition of the truth, when, some years ago, he labored so hard merely to get it a hearing. Liberty and Slavery have had a hand-to-hand struggle in the freest field of combat in the world; Europe has all the while been shaken with revolutions; and America has been even extravagant in its sympathies; the issues involved were of the most urgent practical importance : the sentiment and the interests were in their allest activity; yet the champions of the wrong had not been overw elmed; they have not been made to confess it; and they are even supported in their defiant attitude by frequent and flagrant aposta-cies from principle in the ranks of allies which York. The autobiography of a man so long ex- the friends of Libert; relied upon with the greatest assurance. In all these years legislation has e interesting. Mr. Cheever dedicates the work constantly answered to the mands of the enesion, and success is, as news, working out its own ustification, and inging land into glory that passes almost allenged!

So soon as the 19' of lebate was fairly opened and freed, the friend the right brought the abstract principles of __h and righteousness to New England, in which Philip played so conspic- bear upon the opp ition; and behold! this day they are openly repudiated. Seven years ago, these principles asket only a hearing; to-day, they are seeking for shelter and defence! Cononly patriotism and orthodoxy!

A political party with applitionism for its exclusive, or principal, or central idea, gets no countenance from any of these considerations. In this form and array it has already suffered the defeat of its aims in the policy of the Government and country.

To those to whom this argument is conclusive or unnecessary, it may seem also tedious; but I have other uses for the investigation than its bearing upon this particular proposition, and I proceed with it with this view.

Domestic Slavery at the South surpasses every itor will examine our articles on the subject of other evil in the minds of the Abolitionists of the North; but it is not so felt among the people who must be relied upon for political opposition homes upon our soil, are impertinently attempting to make us subserve their national antipato the

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will be safe loosely to assign the mercantile and manufacturing men, the aspiring politicians, the leading churchmen, and aristocratic capitalists and idlers, to the service of the adverse interestin a word, all the prosperous, prudent classes, who prefer their prospects and their ease to the odiousness and onerousness of reform and agitation. These, we may as well surrender in the lump to the enemy.

What is the character of our own array and reliances? First, the men of the martyr spirit, and the conscience class. These mustered something less than 7,000 strong in 1840, and in 1844, 62,000, with the issue of slavery extension fairly before the community. Sixty-two thousand out of two and a half millions! If that is not the highest average for an anti-slavery party, it is near enough to judge it by. (In 1848 a large auxiliary force was brought in upon an enlarged platform, but chiefly through an accidental disaffection in the ranks of the Democratic party, and a few recruits from the Whig ranks, induced by its imposing promise. But it was not supposed or intended to be a permanent organization.)

The source of growth and hope of strength for such a party would be chiefly in the class of voters who are not committed by interest or affection to the present ruling parties. These are the laborers and the small proprietaries, who are not specially exposed to temptation. All that are free in their conditions, with all that are either refractory, discontented, and progressive in character; and after these were won and organized, the better portion of the conservatives made ready to move by the promise of immediate, or at least certain success. One or two hundred thousand devotees of the sentiment might be set down for service in any circumstances. But how does the project stand addressed to the other divisions of this

We shall conclude next week.

For the National Era. THE STORY OF A VIOLET.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

Some time last summer I had the happiness of visiting a most agreeable family in Salem, Massachusetts-one of the pleasantest, as it is one of the most ancient and aristocratic, cities of New

My hostess was a lady of elegant tastes, and true refinement of intellect and feeling, and withal one who has made such good and beautiful use of wealth that the least-favored of fortune would scarcely dispute its being her rightful heritage and peculiar desert. An accomplished American lady, from her position, character, and rare personal attractions, necessarily much in the world, her fine domestic qualities, her warm domestic affections, attest that she is not altogether of the

A few years since my friend, Mrs. S-, made the tour of Europe with her husband and daughter, leaving at home with his nurse her youngest child, a little boy some three years of age.

During my stay with her, she was so kind as to

show me a portfolio, filled with simple memorials of the most memorable places which she had visited on her tour. Among these, I found flowers from the temple of Jupiter Serapis, from the house of Sallust, and from the tragic theatre of glorious romance of Bulwer. There was myrtle and a spray of wild grape from the temple of Venus Baiæ. There was fern from the Sacred Hill-lichen from the Forum - grass from the Capitol-wild vine from the Coliseum-and jasmine from the Protestant cemetery, where Keats and the ashes of Shelley are buried. There were field flowers from the lake of the beautiful name. Thrasimine, and orchis from that lake of unapproachable loveliness, Como, and a tulip flower di - gentian from the pass of the Splugen - last, if I mistake not. wounded lion of Thorwaldsten, cut in the rocks by Lake Lucerne-brave little flowers from the glaciers-heaths from Chamouni, with the Anemone Alpina from the pass of the Jura. There was acacia from Ferney, the sight of which brought at once to the mind the cynical and infidel philosopher, whose sublime egotism of genius was more than a match for the hereditary egotism of royalty-a blossom of the wild pea from the Castle of Chillon, which even more vividly brought before one that lonely prisoner, "whose hair was gray, but not with years," and for whom a world wept when genius told the story of his sorrow. There was fir from the Black Forest, and a bunch of forget-me-nots from Heidelburgh Castle. Then came a wild rose from Waterloo, which one could almost fancy crimsoned with the blood once rained upon that awful battle plainfollowed by a sweet little pensée plucked from the grave of the world's most glorious singer, Malibran. There was a trumpet flower from the gardens of Fontainbleau, a sprig from a willow planted by Marie Antoinette's own hand, and cedar from the Chanelle Expiatoire, Paris. There was ivy from Windsor-a rose from Westmin ster-and a simple daisy from Kenilworth, ah. fit emblem and memento of sweet Amy Robsart There were oak leaves from Blenheim Castleautumn-crimsoned leaves from Oxford-mosse from Tintern Abbey and Norwich Castle-ferns from Haddon Hall-and a magnolia from Chatsworth. Then came flowers from Melrose, Dryburgh, Abbotsford, and from the grave of Scott. Last came a rose from from Holyrood-sweet briar from Roslin Castle - leaves from a tree shading the cottage of Burns-flowers from the banks of Guta, from the valley of St. John's, Rydal-water, Windemere, Rydal Mount-and s sprig from a tree overhanging the gate through which Wordsworth passed daily for his medita-

All these, and many more than these, were have ing about them some proud or sweet or mournful association, which was as a magic spell to bring far scenes near-to restore the past, to cause it even to give up its glorious dead. But as I turned over this rare portfolio, I found among some of the most valuable of those mementos of what had been less a tour of pleasure than the pilgrimage of a poetic and artistic soul-a common garden violet, carefully pressed, and underneath it was written, " A males from home, which has been kissed by Willie,- Rome,"

tive ramble among his beloved hills.

THE VISION OF THE VIOLET. No more the dream, the longing-

The pilgrim strays at last Amid thy haunted temples, Thou city of the past, Whose eagles once made darkness Where'er their wings unfurled-

Whose seven hills propped a glory That domed the ancient world. With thy ruins glooming round her, Thy columns rising fair. With the murmur of the Tiber Floating down the quiet air; With the morn-light falling o'er her In a bounteous, golden shower, Sits the stranger, still and tearful,

Gazing on a faded flower! Ah, she little heeds thy grandeurs, Or thy woes, discrowned Rome For the vision of the violet, The vision of her home!

She cannot lose her spirit In the glories of thine art, For the stirring of a little love That nestles in her heart! She heedeth not thy melody's

Most sweet, prolonged strain, For the music of a little voice That singeth in her brain! Glow around her, wondrous fair-But her heart paints loveller picture

Looking out upon the sea, Scented by the clambering roses, Shaded by the swaying tree; Where the shadow of the willow Falls across a little bed.

Where the morning sun comes early-Hastes to wake the sweetest eyer That give back the tender azure

And the brightness of his skies. Half believes that dreaming mother Eager arms are round her thrown,

But the lovely vision passeth-Yet she dews with tears the blossom, Breathing long its faint perfume-Ah, 'tis sweeter than the fragrance Of the gardens of the south,

Drawn in kisses from his month.

Ye may be treasured well and long, losses and sprays and Alpine flowers, With grasses from the battle plain, And ivy from old ruined towers; But to that mother's yearning hear

Yet dearer, dearer far, shall be The violet that Willie kissed-And sent across the sea. Thus ever to my wandering heart

Thus to my deepest soul go down One word of peace and blessing-home Be other brows by pleasure's wreath Or glory's coronal oppressed, To me the humbler flower seems best, Some sweet, wild bloom with dews still wet-So love, but kiss a violet-

May one dear hope, one memory come;

THE EUROPEAN WORLD.

Oh, love, but kiss a violet,

And fling it to my breast

The Dresden enigma solved—Russia making a virtue of necessity-Austria also endeavors to seem to yield or necessity—Austria also endeavors to seem to yield gracefully—The motive influencing the various States to take opposite sides on the question—The old Diet reconstructed will be as weak as before— The Portuguese insurrection, to liberalists it is like the fight between the man and the bear to the wife of the former—The political condition of Rome—The progress of subscriptions to Mazzini's loan prove that the People of the Pope's States are unanin against his Government—Jesuitism in Rome at this time—Our mistaken notions of the liberalism of Pius IX—Instead of advancing according to promise, he has proved reactory in all things—He has deprived the accused even of the shadow of rights accorded by the Gregorian Code-Hisamnesty turns out corded by the Gregorian Code—His amnesty turns out to be no ammesty—His municipal reforms are nought but reactory measures, as bold and bald as stringent—He proves a reactionist in all things— His agents are irresponsible, and their acts are not permitted to be made public—Law and order, justice and commercial soundness are necessarily ban-ished from the Papal States—Quad erat demon-

New York, May 5, 1851. To the Editor of the National Era:

The advices received by the Niagara confirm the impression that Prussia has virtually triumphed in the Dresden discussion, which I derived from the details of trans-Atlantic news, arriving by three or four previous steamers. It cannot, however, be said that the months of March and April gave birth to any decided change in German political affairs, other than in assuming the reëstablishment, intact, of the old Diet, instead of the new Confederation which Austria so pressed on the plenipotentiaries consulting at Dresden.

Russia jesuitically puts forth the idea that she willingly advised Austria to abandon her demand that her Hungarian and Italian provinces should be recognised as a portion of the country to be hereafter represented at Frankfort. The emissaof Pompeii, with fig leaves from the temple of ries of Nicholas (of the Press) declare that he op-Isis—names rendered doubly immortal by the posed the scheme because he saw in it the aggrandizement of Austria to an extent likely, in the from Sorrentum, grass from the gate of Cumæ, end, to render her a dangerous rival, even to himself. This is all fol de rol. It is clearly the interest of Russia to place as much despotic power over the Continent as possible, in the hands of his agents, the Camarillas of Vienna. They govern but for Nicholas, who acquiesces in the tardy determination of Prussia and the minor States of the Confederation not to give up the semblance of independence; because, to persist in opposition to it, could not fail to renew the struggle over the from near the tower in which Galileo was impris- Continent by the sword and fire. The conseoned. There was grass from the bridge of Lo- quences of its renewal were duly explained in my

> enberg to Manteuffel reached Berlin, in which Austria yields as gracefully as possible to the final decision of German Public Opinion in this matter of the reconstruction of the Confederation, and expresses her willingness to be content with the simple reconstruction of the Diet formed in 1815, in which shape it is just now being reassembled and reopened. Schwartzenberg, by way of carrying out the Camarilla purpose of the construction of his master's Europe, has given notice through the columns of the Vienna News Bureau, that he proposes to apply to Hungary and Austrio-Italy all the ordinances which will become applicable to the rest of Frederick Joseph's pospessions, as a portion of Germany proper. That is-that he will make them a part of Germany virtually, though public opinion denies to him the additional influence in the direction of German affairs so lately sought in the effort to introduce Austria's non-German possessions into the Confederation. Though all the States have not yet responded to the manifesto of Prussia in favor of the original Diet, the interference of Russia in the matter referred to in my last has settled the question. However, Saxe, Meingen, Altenburg, Coburg, Gotha, Wiemar, Reuss, Frenkfort, Bremen, Lubeck, and Baden, have declared for the old Diet; while Saxony, Electorate Hesse, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg, were evidently inclined to fall into line on Austria's side. This division is very natural. The latter all hoped to become more important Powers by swallowing each some neighboring tom-thumb sovereignty, as their respective shares of the national plunder to grow out of the consummation of the late grand scheme of Russia for strengthening the hands of Despot-

> The reëstablishment of the old Diet, it strikes me, will fail to accomplish a single end of the plotting Governments. Its characteristics gave so much scope for the operation of rivalries and jealousies among its members, as to weaken it, as a whole, to absolute imbecility. True, every one of the Governments have redoubled their precautions against popular effort. But, in the mean while, popular discontent is twice as general as immediately prior to the occurrence of the series of revolutionary attempts of 1848 and 1849. The peoples have evidently made up their minds to be free; and feel sure that they will attain their end, when old jealousies are renewed at Frankfort, to have their old effect of stimulating the rival Governments, each to stimulate the subjects of the other to disturb the quiet and security or rather mmunity of their masters.

> The insurrection in Portugal, headed by the Duke Saldanha, is a matter literally of no interest to the liberalist. He was a distinguished leader in two or three previous efforts of Portuguese noblemen against their parent Government. The question there in issue is, simply, shall the despot over a portion of the Portuguese people, be more or less the absolute slave of the despot over the whole? Poor Portugal is steeped in that condition of popular brutality naturally resulting from the long-continued ascendency of priest

> Count de Thomar, renowned as "Costa Cubral," commands the Government forces, which have been weakened by the desertion of several regiments, to Saldanha. On the 11th of April the Duke left Lisbon for Cintra, and marched or Santarem, where he proposed to concentrate his insurgent forces. The King and Terceira started immediately after up the Tagus, with 1,500 men, aiming to beat him in the race for the fortress. At the time of the Niagara's departure from Liverpool, it was not known which had reached there first. Much curiosity existed in diplomatic circles in London to know this fact, as the possession of that fortress on the part of Saldanha could hardly fail to make him very formidable to the King and his party. Catching the spirit of the age, Saldanha is making professions of liberalism, to the amusement of the well-in-

and for the gratification of his passions. His Government in this affair fight but for a closer monopoly of these Portuguese legal privileges. It is the contest between the vulture and the crow, for a piece of stolen meat. Would that the people of the Peninsula knew their interest well carry at very low rates, which makes it very content of the people of the people of the Peninsula knew their interest well carry at very low rates, which makes it very content of the people of the people of the Peninsula knew their interest well carry at very low rates, which makes it very content of none in the United derer, is now among the Apache Indians, where one of our citizens saw him a few days ago. He says he has now the power to do the Apache Indians, where one of our citizens saw him a few days ago. He says he has now the power to do the has no desire to do so. It is not his wish to become a leader of the Indians, and he will return and obligate himself to become a good and law-abiding citizen, if he can people of the Peninsula knew their interest well enough to knock both on the head, when panting under the exhaustion which is sure to follow as a consequence of their struggle. Until Portugal may free herself from the control of the church, she will continue to be the prey of tyrants, from the Queen down to the lowest officer of the law

the Queen down to the lowest officer of the law or sergeant of the troops.

We have meager details from Rome, which, however, go to elucidate the "blessings" of Papal government. They tell of continued imprison-ments for political offences, floggings, &c., inflict-ed on all orders of men who are suspected even of sympathy with the Republican cause. Never-theless, Mazzini's loan is acknowledged by all to be making great secret progress there, as throughtheless, Mazzini's loan is acknowledged by all to be making great secret progress there, as throughout all Italy. The Roman correspondent of the Times says that many of the stanchest friends of the present Government have subscribed liberally to it, by way of escaping proscription, if in time to come the Republic may be reëstablished over the Italian peninsula. This is, indeed, a farfetched excuse. The Government of Pius IX is at this moment as heartily hated by all classes of his subjects, as ever was that of either of his drunken or tyrannical predecessors. His people advance money to enable Mazzini to perpetuate the organization of the Republicans of Italy, only at the risks of their lives, and of the deprivation of their families of all their property after their seems to me we can do nothing better than give him a hearty and united support." Under these circumstances, to write down any such subscribers to be friends of the existing Gov-

erroneous ideas of the "liberalism" of Plus IX exist in England, as well as among us. You will recollect the flourish of trumpets with which we welcomed the promises of reform made by him, on ascending the Papal throne. He was to have utterly abolished the principle of inquisitorial trial in criminal cases. By the 556th article of the Gregorian code, State criminals are judged by the tribunal of orelates of the sacred college by the tribunal of prelates of the sacred college— not by established rules, but with powers awarded the court in each case. The 560th article auhorizes the court to deny the accused the right to be confronted with the witnesses against him. The 561st article denies the right of the accused to be present after his examination by the whole tribunal, when his case is being considered and argued. By the 564th article there is no appeal against the sentence, even though the case may have been decided against him by a bare majority, except in cases of condemnation to death not pronounced unanimously; when the judges must be, in part, the same who have already decided upon the very facts of the case. By the 558th article, the choice of counsel is not free, but sabject to the approval of the President. The trial takes place with closed doors, and no report thereof is allowed to go to the public. As this code has been practiced at Rome, there are no permanent judges, but the powers that be appoint one for each case, of course to suit their own purposes; more especially when, as at present, the Jesuits rule the roast. The order of calling the accused pefore the court is arbitrary; and they are not confronted one with the other. The reader will perceive that this is an invitation to the real viltoo liberal, notwithstanding his promises, has absolutely taken from the accused even the poor I remember rightly; Louis Napoleon writes pa-thetically concerning the Holy Father's "liberal and philanthropic deeds." To find them, would be like the hunt for the needle in the hay be like the hunt for the needle in the haystack. He promised an amnesty, excluding from its blessings, however, all who were of the Assembly under the Republic, whether voting against the declaration of the Republic or not; all members of the Provisional as well as of the Republican Government, and all who served the Republic in arms, as officers. Thus he cut off from hopes of his mercy about all who could justly have been included among the real enemies of his Government. included among the real enemies of his Govern-

there on the bare suspicion of the police, or to gratify the private malice of some Jesuit spy.

Rogues, notoriously so, are treated in the dungeons or prisons of the gentle and Liberal Purs, just as are the political offenders. In few words, all who are not Jesuits are written down to be rebels, and are treated as such on the first offen-

But Pius also boasted of his intention to reform the municipal organization of his temporal king-dom. How does the reader think he redeemed that pledge? Why, actually by restricting the regulations, in this connection, made in 1816 by Pius VII. He has reduced the number of representatives from the principal places in the provsentances from the principal places in the prov-inces, from forty-eight to thirty-six, and from eighteen to ten, in less populous communities. He has decreed the renewal of the Councils trien-nially, instead of biennially, as heretofore; and has so reduced the number of electors, as to have them but six times as great as that of the representatives themselves, allowing but 216 to a population of 70,000 souls. There's the democratic republican, universal suffrage, of the benign Pius IX ! He has placed additional restrictions on the choice He has placed additional restrictions on the choice of representatives, confining them wholly to the very wealthy, who can also produce a Government certificate of good religious and political conduct. Thus, he has managed to exclude whoever has rendered himself obnoxious by even speaking against one of his Ministers of State.

But all his promised reforms, in every branch of his Government, prove to be deceptive retrogressions—in his long-talked-of Consultative Assembly, in his Council of State, in the commissions for law reform in his law relative for sions for law reform, in his lay-ministry, &c. He has taken measures to confine more strictly than ever in the hands of Jesuits and cardinals his whole Government, in its various departments of education, finance, justice, in the civil and military administration, in home and in foreign affairs; and he has so committed all into such keeping, without making them responsible, or even subjecting their acts to publicity. Does not the reader understand that the honest administration of the law, as bad as Roman law now is and the preservation of "order," are things utterly im-possible in the Roman States, while matters repossible in the Roman States, while matters remain there as at present? Does he not also comprehend, that commercial ruin and irretrievable financial embarrassment must be the inevitable doom of ill-fated Italy, so long as, in pursuance of his all-wise purposes, Providence may see fit to curse that fairest land with the continuance of this "hearign Government." restored over a leath curse that fairest land with the continuance of this "benign Government," restored over a loathing people by foreign Governments, and maintained only by the force of foreign arms, against the wishes of an unanimous people? Does not the American understand why the discipline of the Church of Rome in Italy forbids the reading of the Bible by laymen, when, in so doing, comparisons cannot fail to be drawn between the system (political) of Christ and his apostles, and that of Pius IX and his minions—the latter proclaiming themselves, the while, to be imitators of the former, laboring only to faithfully tend the vineyard which they planted?

Man's propensity for wordly wealth and honor

yard which they planted?

Man's propensity for wordly wealth and honor is at the bottom of all these perversions of Christianity from its sacred and high mission. If it could be enacted that no spiritual corporation should hold property of any kind, there would soon be an end of priestcraft. It would die as men do—for want of food! Pure religion, spiritual and individual, would in a short while take the place of the ghostly attorneyships of this age. The responsibility would be from each man direct to his God. Each would make up his own account, as priests would not be anxious to do it count, as priests would not be anxious to do it count, as priests would not be anxious to do it gratuitously. Deprive them of the world's mammon, and they will no more play statisto for other men, than do the work of ordinary book-keepers without pay. Take away their norldly profits, I repeat, and they will be made what Christ and his apostles were—holy livers, bent only on bettering the present and future condition of the world. Their establishments and incomes belong to theologies—not to religion.

LIBERALIST.

venient for Western travellers, who wish to travel a great distance, with speed, for a little money, or witness some of the most magnificent wonders of

art and nature that the country affords. See advertisement in another column for the prices on the Amboy road.

WITHDRAWAL OF S. E. SEWELL .- Mr. Sewell the candidate of the Free Soil party in the 2d district, Massachusetts, has retired from the field, and advises his friends to support Mr. Rantoul.

him a hearty and united support."

We hope Mr. Sewell's praiseworthy example will be followed by the Democratic candidate in ernment, is insulting to the common sense of "the leading journal," is it not? Jesuitism runs riot Mr. Palfrey's district.

leading journal," is it not? Jesuitism runs riot throughout the Eternal City. The spies of this terrible band of inquisitors are in every considerable family, and in almost every establishment of a rival religious order. They control every-body and everything; disposing as absolutely of private fortunes and public offices, as of the lives of those recently denounced by their spies. Very erroneous ideas of the "liberalism" of Pius IX events in England as well as among us. You will the few latters "National Erg" at the was the consequence of an oversight in the editors of those respectable papers. No fair-minded man will be guilty of plagiarism. Our literary conhe intentionally omit to give credit for them.

NEW MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

First Fire in New Mexico-Governor's Proclamation-New Census-Escape of Prisoners-Conference with the Indians-Capture of a head Chief-Politics-Speech of a Candidate. SANTA FE. March 22, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era : DEAR SIR: Last night was an eventful one for Santa Fe. A fire broke out in the Exchange Hotel, (the principal "gambling hell" of the city,) which was the only house in the city built of wood. In a few moments after the first discovery of the fire, the whole building was wrapped in flames; very little was gotten out of the building. The billiardtables, which were very massive, were taken out over the flat mud roofs of the adjoining adobe buildings, which came about to a level with the upper portal of the Exchange. This building, lain and criminal to purchase immunity with a lie, without the possibility of refutation. Pius IX, fancying such provisions as I mention above writing though I fear that like the fabled Phonix. ruins, though I fear that, like the fabled Phœnix, another and similar bird will spring from the right of proposing his own counsel! In his message, at the opening of the French Chamber, if for the continuance of the trade, until a new building can be erected upon the old site, which I am informed it is expected will be accomplished in three months.

Besides the Exchange building, there were several of the adjoining adobes greatly injured, some entirely ruined. There was a strong wind from the north during the fire, so that the destroying element swept through all the buildings between the Exchange and the next street, runing east and west. The jewelry store of Messrs. Spencer & Sabine, which joined the hotel on the north In the administration of this amnesty, all who side, was very greatly damaged, as were their In the administration of this amnesty, all who accidentally had control of the men at any time in the Revolution, are written down to be "officers." But, to this hour, thousands of the amnestied groan in prisons, in which they have been incarcerated without trial upwards of a year. Hundreds of these miserable beings have been placed did not pass the jewelry store, as, from the course t pass the jewelry store, as, from the course of the wind, their ravage was in the opposite direction. But adobe buildings are poor food for feeding a fire, and so it soon expended it efforts, having only succeeded in destroying and greatly injuring about half a dozen houses besides the Exchange. There were no fire engines, no lines formed, no water passed. I suppose there were not more than half a dozen buckets full of water used on the occasion. The fire stopped voluntarily, after it got among the adobes, as if it had become disgusted with such dry picking. Fifty thousand dollars, it is thought, will cover the whole loss,

No insurance, of course. This burning of adobes is a peculiar kind of conflagration. There is none of that wild leaping aloft of the flames, as if dancing in revelry over their wanton havoc. You see no pillars of fire standing over the tabernacle, as the evidence of the presence either of a placid or incensed Jehovah; but, within, it is glowing like Nebuchadnezzar's fur nace seven times heated. Above this glowing furnace you may promenade in perfect security, until the mud-roof becomes too hot for endurance, or the supporting timbers beneath have become too weak longer to bear up the burden. There is a subterranean war beneath you; you are walking as above a smothered volcano. The fire beneath wrestles mightily for the mastery; and when, like the shorn Nazarite of old, it has grasped and shaken down the supporting pallars, it finds its own grave beneath the ruins.

I suppose the Mexicans will set down this calamity as a special visitation from Heaven, sent in consequence of the Americans being in the country, as it is the first incident of the kind that has ever occurred, as I am informed, (with a very small exception,) in the history of the Territory. For this, there are two reasons. The first is, that such a thing as a wooden floor in a house was never known here till Americans came, and, indeed, it is the fewest number, even, of the Americans that now have them. Besides this, the Mexicans, before the arrival of the Americans, (and they have improved but little since,) had but little wooden furniture of any kind; bedsteads, cupboards, chairs, &c., being articles of luxury almost unknown. So you can see that there was but the faintest possibility of a house taking fire, for want of something to kindle upon. And, in the second place, they usually keep so little fire, even in their fire-places, that it would scarcely set a house on fire, under the most favorable circumstances. Notwithstanding all this, however, it appeared to me, at first, almost incredible that this should have been the first fire-the first conflagration in the Territory of New Mexico, the history of which is traceable backwards for hundreds of years. This fire has taught us a lesson, and that is, not to put up any more wood houses here. Owing to the long-continued droughts, a frame house becomes like a vast box of tinder, and goes off like a lucifer match.

The Governor has issued his proclamation requiring an enumeration of the inhabitants, (Indians excepted, concerning which, I have a word to say hereafter,) to be taken and returned to him by the 15th of April, in order that an apportionment of representation may be made for the Territorial Legislature. Another proclamation

I enclose with this letter. The court, which I believe was about commen ing its sittings when I wrote you last, did not dis-THE QUICKEST AND CHEAPEST ROAD TO AND pose of much business. One man was tried upon FROM THE WEST.—Hitherto, the Western travel charge of murder, and acquitted, it being clearly has generally taken the route over the mountains, a case of self-defence. Several others were in via Pittsburg and Wheeling, but, since the reduc- jail upon similar charges, two of whom, at least, tion of fare on the Eric and Buffalo Railroads, would probably have been found guilty, unless there seems to be a change. The travelling pub-lic regard the route by New York, west, as the cases were tried. The prisoners were again respeediest, cheapest, and the most agreeable in committed to prison, and a few night after, by dig-point of scenery, &c. To go from this city to ging a hole through the back part of their adobe Cleveland, Ohio, by the latter route, the fare is lock-up, while the armed sentinel was guarding only about sixteen dollars. From Philadelphia to the other side, the whole bevy of prisoners left for New York, the traveller is taken by the Camden parts unknown. Mullen, one of the murderers, of liberalism, to the amusement of the well-informed of the western portion of the continent.
He fights to secure immunity to rob and murder
more extensively for the benefit of his own purse, decampment. I presume the thing was all arranged before he left. Anderson, another mur-

to become a good and law-abiding citizen, if he can have the assurance of being pardoned in the event of his conviction. I think it would be as well to try him, as it would doubtless cost much bloodshed to re-capture him.

MARCH 29, 1851. By the polite invitation of Governor Calhoun, in company with many others, I this evening at-tended a conference held at the Palace, between the Governor and six Apache Chiefs, representing the Jicanilla and Mesquelerro bands of that tribe. They came in, as they said, to see what their father would have them do. The conference last ed from 4 o'clock, P. M., till about sun-set. As the large room of the Palace filled up with citi-zens and officers of the army, the Indians appeared to manifest some sensations of uneasiness, whereupon the Governor assured them that they need not have the least apprehension of danger, and that he wished them to speak with the utmost

The conference was somewhat tedious, as it had to be conducted through the medium of interpre-ters, and the Chiefs were very taciturn, evidently categorical process of interrogation. They were asked if they knew anything of the murder of White and his party, at the Point of Rocks, some-White and his party, at the Point of Rocks, some-thing more than a year ago. They knew nothing about it. They were asked if they knew any-thing of the murder of Flournoy and his asso-ciates, at the Wagon Mound, last spring. They replied that they were murdered by a band of Eutaws accompanied by a few Apaches, but could point out only one Apache as certainly engaged in the affair. They were asked if they have the Commercial copies from our paper, without credit, one of the sketches of Mary Irving. The Saturday Evening Post does the same thing. If the sketch were worthy of being copied, it was worthy of being credited. It would have been very easy of being credited. It would have been very easy and El Paso? They had heard of such places to print the few letters, "National Era," at the bottom of the article. We presume the omission ciently traveled to have seen them. They were then asked if there were any Americans or Mexicans now residing among them. Their evasive replies to this question would have done justice to the most inexplicable live Yankee that tributions we pay for, and if anybody think fit to republish them, he defrauds us of our right, if he intentionally omit to give credit for them. got out of them, even under the most vigorous pumping operation, (for when the Governor himself became wearied, some other individual took the pump-handle, and so kept up the draining operation till near nightfall,) and what little information was thus elicited, it struck me, from the evasiveness of the answers, was very unreliable. Many of these Indians have heads that indicate a massive intellect, but, as a matter of course, its chief developments are cautiousness and secre-

tiveness, and in these they are inimitable. These wild birds of the forests, with their uncouth cos-tume, their clumsy pendant ornaments, the insep-arable amulet hanging about their neck, and their vermilioned faces, fantastically streaked with black, and their long, black mane parted from the crown and hanging down upon the shoulders, present a truly picturesque as well as ludicrous appearance.

To-morrow they enter into a treaty in behalf of the respective bands_they represent. They say they are perfectly willing to quit their roving life, settle down in pueblos, and go to cultivating the soil, if the other bands will agree to it, but they must have a consultation before they can enter into any stipulated agreement of the kind.

If I can succeed in getting a copy of the treaty be-fore the mail leaves, I will send it with this let-Yours truly, MARCH 31, 1851. P.S. Intelligence arrived on yesterday, from Albuquerque, that *Chacon*, the head chief of the Jicanilla band of Apaches, together with several others of the band, had been captured, and were were sold the band, had been captured, and were held in custody at that place, subject to order. With the party thus captured was Anderson, the murderer, of whom I have spoken above. So you see the "gallows-bird" had scarcely adventured his pinions in one bold, free mountain flight, ere

he found them clipped, and himself beating the bars of his adobe cage.

The Governor has sent a demand for the captives, and they are expected here this evening. This new announcement put an end to the treaty-making which was to have taken place yesterday, as the Governor did not feel like entering into treaty with a subordinate, while he had the head in possession. There will be, of course, no treaty made now till Chacon arrives; and as the mail leaves in the morning, I shall not be able to furnish you a copy with this letter, as I had thought. I attended, as an outsider, a meeting called for nominating a candidate for the Delegate's seat in Congress. Several speeches were made, both in English and Spanish. I presume the meeting was gotten up mainly by the friends of Captain A. W. Reynolds. It appeared to me very much like a play, in which each one acted the part previously assigned to him; or like the manuscript sermon of a certain young divine of whom I once heard, which was marked with notations something as follows: "Here I become didactic; here I get argumentative; here I get excited." &c. Captain ominating a candidate for the Delegate's seat in imaginative; here I get excited," &c. Captain Reynolds was called upon for a speech, and, as it was of commendable brevity, I will give the whole of it from my phonographic notes :

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: Delicacy would forbid my making a speech under the present circumstances. I am in the hands of the people! 'The voice of the people is the voice of God!' That is my reli-

I thought this was rather an honest confession. Plainly translated, it was saying: "Gentlemen: I am an exceedingly plastic creature—not only dough-faced, but dough throughout, so that I can be easily kneaded into any form you may wish." It reminded me very much of a drunken fellow who missed his way, and fell into an iron forge, where the sons of Vulcan were smelting, hammer-ing, and thundering away, amid the roar of the bellows, the glare of the furnace fires, and the corruscations of the brilliant sparks from the corruscations of the brilliant sparks from the heated metals. He gazed in stupefied astonishment, thinking that he had broken through the earth's crust, and had fallen into a certain place he "had read about." One of the sooty Vulcans coming up, asked him who he was, where he was from, and what he followed. "Oh!" said the terrified bacchanal, "in the world which I left, I was was Lord —, but here I am just whatever your Lordships would have me be." Of course the

Captain was nominated.

Major Weightman was nominated by some of his friends here, on last Thursday night. I knew nothing of the meeting till this evening, and nothing of the meeting till this evening, and therefore am not prepared to speak of it from personal observation. From the reported numbers in attendance, however, I am disposed to think there was not much "noise and confusion" on the occasion. As I belong to no political party myself, I feel very much as the good woman who ran up the ladder and peeped down the hatchway to see her husband and the bear fight. "Dear me!" said she "it is the first fight I see you wanted." said she, "it is the first fight I ever saw where I said she, "It is the first light I ever saw where I didn't care which whipped!"
Judge Houghton resigns his seat to-morrow, so that we will be without a judge till one is appointed and sent from the States.

Respectfully, W. G. K.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 5, 1851. The flour market steady, but not active. Sales at \$4.12 a \$4.18 for common to straight State brands: Southern, \$4.62 a \$4.75, as to brand; Genesee, \$4.68 a \$4.87. Corn meal, \$3 a \$3.12\frac{1}{2}. Rye flour, \$3.50.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1851. Flour dull, at \$4.25 a \$4.311/4 for good common grands. Corn meal, \$3 for prime. Rye flour, at Grain quiet. Red wheat, 95 a 101 cts.; white, \$1.02 a \$1.06. Corn, 64 a 65 cts. for yellow. Oats
44 cts. Rye, 70 cts.

BALTIMORE, May 5, 1851. Hogs.-\$6.50 a \$6.75. Hogs. \$3.30 a who had been seen as \$4.37½.

Grain. Good to prime red wheat, 93 a 98 cts.

Pennsylvania white wheat, \$1.02 a \$1.02½.

Corn, dull. White, 61 cts., yellow, 60 cts. Oats,

HENRY MINER & CO., BALLERS IN CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, &c., Smithfield street, between Second and Third, PITTSBURGH, Parhis is the most extensive Cheap Publication House in the West, where may always be found the principal Magazines, and new and old Novels, Annuals, Gift Hooks, &c. Stationery of every kind, Day Books and Ledgers, Past 200ks, common and fancy Envelopes, Inks, and in short every thing in that line of business. For sale wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased in any city in the United States. United States.

The National Era and other periodicals are kept for sale.
Feb. 13—1y G

NEW LINE OF REGULAR PACKETS. New York, Alexandria, Washington, and Georgetown PAMPERO, VOLANT, Geo. Penfield, master. Morries Osborn, "
TOWNSEND JONES, S. W. Dayton, "
MOTT BEDELL, John Bedell, "
LE ROY, William Fowell, " SCHR. PAMPERO,

One of the above packets leaves New York and Goorge town weekly.

AGENTS.—MOTT BEDELL and WM. E. JONES, No. 104 Wall street, New York; CAZINOVE & CO. Alexandria, Virginia; PETER BERRY, Georgetown, Jan. 9.

REMEMBER.

The original and only genuine WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY was introduced in the year 1838, and has been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. For ten years it has proved more efficacious as a remedy for Coughs and Co'ds, Influenza, Bronchitis, asthma, and Consumption in its inciplent stages, than any

SETH W. FOWLE, Druggist, No. 138 Washington street, Boston, Mass., is the sole proprietor of the original receipt for the manufacture of the genuine medicine, and supplies both at wholesale and retail, and of whom agencies can be

Dr. William A. Shaw says: "I wish heartly success to your medicine. I consider every case of arrest of the fatal symptoms of pulmonary dis-ease as a direct tribute to suffering humanity; and so hope-less are these cases generally, that physicians are always justified in using any remedy which has signally benefited others. One thing is certain: the public always have a guarantee that patent medicines will generally be sustained only just so long as they are well prepared, and continue to

relieve or cure." In a more recent letter he says: "As Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the only patent edicine to which I have ever given my public recommend ation, I shall not be suspected by the caudid of giving rash or precipitate testimony as to what I have seen and heard of its effects."

If genuine, signed I. BUTTS. Originally prepared by Williams & Co., Philadelphia; now prepared and sold, Wholesale and Retail, only by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders

> R. S. PATTERSON, Washington, D. C. CANBY & CO., Baltimore. FREDERICK BROWN, Philadelphia. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT-1851. From New York and Intermediate Places

THE Camden and Amboy Railroad and Philadelphia and Tranton Railwood lines leave Walnut Street Wharf, Philadelphia, for New York, as follows: At 6 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City,
(Sundays excepted.) fare \$3 \$2 50
At 9 A. M., via Tacony and Jersey City, 3 2 50 boy, fare At 4 P. M., via Camden and South Am-boy, fare At 5 P. M., via Tacony and Jersey City, (daily.) fare

(daily,) fare 3 2 50
Emigrant and Transportation Line from Philadelphia at 4 P. M. via Bordentown and South Amboy, (except Sundays,) fare \$1 50.
Merchandise transported at low rates to and from N. York.
M. H. GATZMER, Agent C. & A. R. R. Co.
May 8-3m JAS. HINKLE, Agent P. & T. R. R. Co. LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

CONTENTS OF No. 365. - Price, twelveand a half 1. The Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles V .- Fraser's Magazine.

2 William Penn.—Athenæum and Spectator.

3 A Wreck of the Old French Aristocracy.—Revue de.

3 A Wrest to the Old Failed Artsockey.
4. A Journey to Colchis and the German Colonies.—Westminster Review.
5. Anecdotes of Paganini.—Dublin University Magazine.
6. Weekly Gossip.—Athenaeum.
7. Man's Nature and Development.—Westminster Re-. An Antediluvian Romance.—Fraser's Magazine.

9. The Court of Chancery.— Times.
10. Tessellated Pavements, Ancient and Modern.
11. Destruction of three Coal-laden Vessels.— Boston 12 Western Africa and Colonization.—Commercial Ad-With Poetry and Short Articles.

WASHINGTON, JECCEMBER 27, 1845.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immence extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmostexpansion of the presentage. J. Q. ADAMS.

WASHINGTON , December 27 ,1845.

Publishedweekly, at six dollars a year, by E. LITTELL & CO., . Corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston. For sale by JOSEPH SHILLINGTON, corner of our-and-a-halfstreet and Pennsylvania avenue, Washing

PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIONAL MONUMENT, A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

To be published in Washington, under the sanction of the Washington National Monument Society.

JAMES C. PICKETT, Editor and Publisher.

THE Monument is intended to be a literary, agricultural And miscellaneous paper. It will contain select portions of the literature of the day—the best that can be found in American and European publications; interesting scientific articles, embracing mechanics; foreign and domestic news; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress; and everything that such a journal might be expected to contain, with the exception of party politics, which will be at all times most rigorous vaculated.

that such a journal might be expected to contain, with the exception of party polities, which will be at all times most rigorously excluded.

The Monument will be published for the express and the sole purpose of aiding in the erection of the noble column now rising on the bank of the Fotomac in honor of the Father of his Country, and which every one who venerates the name of Wabington would rejoice to see completed. After deducting out of the subscription the expense of the journal proposed to be published, the remaining funds will be faithfully applied, and without reserve, to the purpose indicated. The aid, therefore of all who are willing to contribute to so particule an object, and one so entirely national, is earnestly requested. By subscribing to the Monument, a valuable journal at a low price may be cotained, while it will be doing something, at the same time, towards completing that majestic memorial of the nation's gratitude.

The Board of Managers recommend Mr. Pickett, formerly Fourth Auditor of the Treasury and Charge d'Affisires to Peru, who pruposes to edit and publish the Monument journal, as one well qualified to perform the duties of editor, and to conduct the paper faithfully and satisfactorily to the subscribers. They assure their fellow-citizens that this en'erprise is not a speculation got up for individual emolument. Mr. Pickett will make the experiment with his own means had at his own risk, and, if successful, he will receive nothing more, and he asks nothing more, than a very moderate compensation for his services. Not one dollar, therefore, of the direct subscription to the erection of the Monument will be, in any event, applied to the support of the paper, nor the Society in any manner held pecuniarily responsible

To give the public an idea of what may be done with the journal it i proposed to publish, it may be stated that allst of fifty thousand paying subscribers, at two dollars each,

journal it is proposed to publish, it may be stated that a list of fifty thousand paying subscribers, at two dollars each, will yield an annual nett profit of from fifty to sixty thou-sand dollars

will yield an anual nets product from they to saxy thousand dollars

OF The postmasters and secretaries of all organized bodies throughout the Union are respectfully requested to act as agents in obtaining subscriptions for this journal, thus aiding the great object of our exertions.

As all editors and publishers, on account of the object for which the Monument newspaper will be established, must wish it to succeed, it is hoped that they will contribute to its success by publishing this Prespectus.

All moneys will be remitted, and all letters and communications addressed, prepaid, to the General Agent of the Monument Society, Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Washington. Officers.

Millard Fillmore, ex-officio President. Archibald Henderson, First Vice President. Walter Lenox, (Mayor of Washindton) Second Vice Pres-Thomas Carbery, Third Vice President. J. B. H. Smith Treasurer. ton, Secretary.

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Thomas Blagden. Terms.

The Monument will be printed on a double royal sheet, (the paper and type being of the best quality,) and in quarto form, containing sixteen large pages, that it may be more easily preserved. The price will be two dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the second number. The nature of the enterprise not admitting of any credit, none can be given. ture of the enterprise not admitting of any credit, none can be given.

Societies and clubs will be furnished with the Monument on the following terms: 3 copies for \$5; 5 copies for \$8; 10 copies for \$15, &c.

Those who are disposed to patronize the Monument are requested to forward their names to the General Agent without delay. The first number will be published early in May, and the second on the 2d day of August, and weekly thereafter—time being allowed for the Prospectus to be circulard, and for the agents to make returns. As all subscribers will be contributors to the Monument itself, their names will be published in the paper.

BOOKS OF PERMANENT VALUE. To Clergymen, Postmasters, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Book Agents, Students, and Heads of

EMPLOYMENT. SEARS' AMERICAN PICTORIAL BOOK ESTAB-LISHMENT-Removed to 181 William street, (near to Spruce,) New York.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

The subscriber publishes a large number of most valuable Books, very popular, and of such a moral and religions influence, that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, ther will confer a public benefit, and receive a Jair compensation for their labor.

To young men of enterprise and tact, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met and well disposed person can fall selling from 50 to 200 volumes, according to the population.

They are too numerous to be described in this advertisement. Persons wishing to engage in the sale of them will receive promptly by mail a circular containing full descriptions, with the terms on which they will be furnished, by addressing the publisher, post paid.

ROBERT SEARS,

181 William street, New York.

157 People residing out of New York, when visiting the city, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock of books, and see the LOW PRICES at which the same resold.

April 24—4t

ORTHOPÆDIC SURGERY.

(THE USE OF THE KNIFE DISPENSED WITH)

THE managers of the Parkeville Institute (near Philadelphia) have opened a ward in that Institution, for the cure of DEFORMITIES OF THE HUMAN BOD Y, such as curved spine, crooked limbs, deformed bones, club feet and all diseases of an analogous character, and also hernis, or rupture, by means which render a resort to the use of the knife unnecessary. These patients will be under the charge of an experienced and skillful Orthopædic Surgeon, (Or. T. F. Cullen,) who was for four years a pupil of the late celebrated Dr. HEBER CHASE, of Philadelphia, and who has for the last ten years devoted himself to this specialty. Persons at a distance can consmit with Dr. Cullen, by letter, describing the case and enclosing a fee of ten dollars, directed to the care of Samuel Webb, Scoretary, No. 65 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, to whom all applications for admission are to be made.

T. F. CULLEN, M. D.,
Narch 29—tf

ORTHOP EDIC SURGERY.

LIGHT'S LITERARY AGENCY,

Marie La Carlo State

No. 3 Cornhill, Boston,

Is the special Boston and New England office for the following valuable newspapers.

The National Era. Received by Express from Washington, and delivered by carriers at \$2.75 a year, free, of postage single numbers, 6 cents. Price by mail, \$2. Agents and clube furnished at rates that will save them part of the postage. Orders for advertising in this paper solicited. The Independent—weekly. Edited by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., and others; Rev. George B. Cheaver and Rev. Henry Ward Bescher, stated Contributors. Received by Express from New York, and delivered by carriers at \$2.50 a year, free of postage; single numbers, 6 cents. Price by mail; \$2.

mail; §2.

The Friend of Youth, a superior monthly journal for the Young, edited by Mrs. M. I., Bailey, Washington. Price, delivered free of postage, 62 1-2 cents a year; by mail, 50 The Oberlin Evangelist—semi-monthly. Price, \$1 a year. (All the Oberlin Books also for sale, wholesale and retail, at this Agency.)

Also, the Boston Publishing Office for

Also, the Boston Publishing Office for
The New Englander, a quarterly journal, commanding
the first order of talent, and taking a liberal view of the Progressive movements of the age, religious and secular. It
holds itself free to treat on every subject that may be presumed to be interesting to intelligent Christian men; and
to such men, in every profession and position, it addresses
itself. Edited by a Committee, including some of the best
minds of New Haven. Each volume begins in February.
Price, §3 a year; single numbers, 75 cents.

Of Subscriptions and renewals to the above Periodicals,
and orders for all useful boots, solicited by
May 1.

G. W. LIGHT, 3 Cernhill.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL,

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, Pittsburgh, Penn May 1-9t

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE showe Establishment, having been put in fine order,
is now commencing its fourth season. The success which confidence, to all who wish to make a practical application of the Water Cure Treatment, that they can pursue it here under the most favorable anspices for the removal of disease. The location, although in the immediate vicinity of one of the most beautiful cities in the Union, is still very retired. The water is very pure, soft, and abundant.

The charge for board, medical advice, and all ordinary attendance of nurses, is \$8 per week, nayable weekly.

May 1—3m

F. F. SEELYE, M. D., Proprietor.

May 1—3m

T. T. SEKLYE, M. D., Proprietor.

Z. C. ROBBINS, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

Washington, D. C.,

PREPARES the necessory travelege and property of cause for patents, and transacts their business at the Patent Office. He can be consulted in relation to the validity of patents, and the patentability of inventions. All business letters must be post paid, and contain a suitable fee where an examination or an opinion is expected. He has the honor of referring to the following testimonial from the late Commissioner of Patents:

Washington, November 23, 1848.

To all whom it may concern:

During the time I have filled the office of Commissioner of Patents, and for some time previous, Zenas C. Robbins, Eaq., has followed the business of Patent Solicitor in this city, and has been in the daily prosecution of business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office.

I am well acquainted with Mr. Robbins personally, and believe him to be a man of integrity and ability, to whom persons at a distance may safely intrust their business. I am pleased to have the opportunity to say that he is falthful to the interests of his clients, and has been, thus far, very successful in the practice of his profession.

April 3—4teow

EDMUND BURKE.

BENNETT'S NATIONAL SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. One door east of Z. D. Gilman's Drug Store,

One door east of Z. D. Gilman's Drug Store.

EXHIBITION FREE.

To meet the increasing patronage of this establishment, the Sitting and Exhibition Rooms have been enlarged, and fitted up in a style second to none in this country. It was necessary, also, to have more assistance in the operating department; and I have therefore associated with me Mr. F. M. Cory, from New York, which will enable us to maintain the present popularity of this Gallery
Some valuable additions to the co-lection of specimens have been recently made, among which we will mention that of JENNY LIND, taxen from life: one of AMIN BEY, Turkish Envoy; and one, from a Daguerrectype taken in Rome, of Powers's statue of JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The collection of the United States Senate, intended for exhibition at the World's Fair, to be held in London in May be next, will be complete in a few days, a part of which may be

exhibition as a construction of the less than a second record in the complete in a few days, a part of which may be seen at this time.

Having a superior Sky-Light, and one of the best German Cameras, capable of taking portraits twelve times the usual size, and twice the size of any in his city, toge her with a constant and successful practice for the last twelve years, we feel confident in being able to furnish Daguerr-otypes to those who may want them, which, for beauty of tone, clearness of impression, life like expression, grace and case of position, cannot be surpassed.

By a new and improved process practiced at this establishment, we are enabled to take pictures in the short space of one second, enabling parents to supply themselves with perfect Daguerrectypes of their little ones, of all ages.

CF Ministures neatly set in lockets, breast; ins, finger rings, and settings furnished, if desired.

N. S. BENNETT.

Jan. 2.

F. M. CORY.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

IN QUART BOTILES.

For purifying the blond, and for the cure of Scrofula, Mercarial Diseases, Rheematism Cutaneous Eruptions, stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Consumption, Fever Sores, Female Complaints, Eruspielas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, 9c.

This preparation has now borne the test of over fourteen Lyears' experience, since its first introduction to public favor, during which time numerous initations have sprung into existence, founding their claims to the confidence of the community on the curative powers contained in the sareaprilla root, the great reputation and extended use of which has been mainly attributable to the many wonderful cures effected by the use of this preparation. While sareaparilla root forms an important part of its combination, it is at the same time compounded with other vegetable remedies of great power, and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manuer of its preparation that its remarkable success in the cure of disease depends. Other preparations imitate entific manuer of its preparation that its remarkable su in the cure of disease depends. Other preparations in it in the style of putting up, and in bearing the name of of its in-redients, and here ends their resemblance Those needing a remedy and purifier like this, are requested to note where this difference exists, and, in making choic to note where this difference exists, and, in making choice of what they will use, not to take any other but that one entitled to their confidence, from the long list of cures it has effected on living witnesses, whose testimonials and residences have been published, and who are still bearing daily testimony to its worth. The whole history of medicine has scarcely furnished a parallel to the numerous and remarks ble cures effected by its use, and what it has effected once it can effect scale.

t can effect again.

FROM KENTUCKY. INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM CURED. BARDSTOWN, KENTUCKY, July 10, 1849.

Messys. Sands—Gentlemen:

Bardstown, Kentucky, July 10, 1849.

Messys. Sands—Gentlemen:

It is my duty to communicate facts in relation to the beneficial effects of your Sarasparills. My wife was afflicted with inflammation and screness of the atomach of the worst character; her limbs and chest were much swollen; she had constant headache, and last spring was attacked severely with inflammatory rheumatism. The best medical aid we could obtain afforded only momentary relief; and while in this situation, she heard of the many remarkable cures effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, and commenced its use, which produced instant relief, and less than six bottles entirely removed all the dropsical swelling and every other inflammatory symptom, restoring her to perfect health. I send this statement as an act of justice, believing it to be my duty to encourage the suffering portion of the human family to use Sands' Sarsaparilla, which I believe has no parallel in the catalogue of medicine.

With feelings of lasting gratitude, I remain vour friend, SAMUEL P. HARGER.

Read the following, from New Orleans:

Read the following, from New Orleans:

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen:

I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are suffering as I have done. I received great benefit from your Sarsapavila, having been cured of a malady after suffering six years. I hereby cheerfully certify to the good effect of your medicine, and I hope God will reward you for all the good you have done. A chronic cough had tormented me day and night, and repeated attacks of fever induced me to believe that I should die with consumption. One day, while suffering a violent attack of burning fever, a triend persuaded me to try your incomparable medicine, but, to tell the truth, I had no confidence in it. I finally purchased a bottle, and by its use and the help of God I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for six years. I cannot but bless the author of this admirable medicine.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

FEKMIN GROUPAZ.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION.

NEW DURHAM, NEW JERSEY, June 30, 1849.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Messrs. Sand:—Gentlemen:
My wife suffered with a distress and burning in her chest for many years, and my daughter was afflicted from her birth with a humor in her blood. We consulted various physicians, and tried numerous remedies, without much benefit, until we heard, through Rev. Thomas Davis, of the great medicinal value of Sands' Sarsaparilla. On his recommendation my wife and daughter decided on trying it, and soon experienced permanent benefit. My daughter's skin assumed a new appearance entirely; from being rough, bard, and scally, it became smooth and soft. My wife's sufferings are almost gone, and its use a short time longer, it is my firm belief, will produce a perfect cure.

Yours with respect, G. S. HENDRICKSON,
Pastor of the Baptist Church at the English Neigaborhood.

English Neigaborhood.

DT Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS. Druggists and Chemists. 100 Fulten street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

Price 81 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.
For sale by R. S. PATTERSON and CHS. STOTT & CO., Washington; by ROBERT SHOEMAKER, Philadelphia; by COLBY & CO., Baltimore; and by SETH W. POWLE, Baston.

April 3—solm

JOHN W. NORTH, A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11.—y NEW YORK TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

Branch of W. T. Jennings & Co., New York Pennsylvania avenue, near Sixth street, Washington.

THE subscriber still continues to conduct the branch of
the above establishment, where he has on hand a large
assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which will
be made up at the same prices and in the same style as New
York.

York.
Also on hand, a large stock of Overcoats, Sack, Frock, and Oress Coats, Pants and Vests, and every article necessary for a gentleman's wardrobe, that in every emergency gentlemen may be fitted with a fashionable suit without delay.

Jan. 2.

WALTER HOWE. GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSI-

NESS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned respectfully announce to the public that they have entered into copartnership for the transaction of a general Exchange and Banking business in the city of Washington, under the firm of SELDEN, WITHERS, & CO.

All business intrusted to them will be attended to with romptness and fidelity. priess and nact. DEN, late Treasurer U. States. WILLIAM SELDEN, late Treasurer U. States. JOHN WITHERS, of Alexantria, Virginia. R. W. LATHAM, of the City of Washington. L. P. BAYNE, of Baltimore, Maryland.

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA BOAT. THE steamboat THOMAS COLLYER will depart at the following hours; a coach connects with the boat in At the following hours; a coach connects with the boat in Washington.

Leaves Alexandria at 8, haif past 9, and haif past 11 A. M., and at 2 and 4 P. M.

Leaves Washington at a quarter before 9 and a quarter past 10 P. M., and at haif past 12, a quarter past 3, and a quarter past 4 P. M.

The Thomas Collyer will be on the Mount Vernon route next week.

JOB CORSON,

Jan. 9.

Captain.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD Hours of Departure of the Passenger Trains.

FROM Washington at 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, and 9 A. M. daily, except Sunday.

From Baltimore at 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, and 9 A. M. daily, except Sunday.

T. H. PARSONS, Jan. 9.

Agent,

THE NATIONAL ERA.

DUTIES MEN OWE TO CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

CONCLUDED. To the Editor of the National Era: But still farther. The permission to purchase the services of the heathen for a longer period than six years cannot be justified upon any New Testament principle. Not so during the Jewish Theocracy. During that period the dispensation was peculiar, and of necessity limited to that nation—for the heathen nations were not regarded in the administration of the covenant of grace.

And as it could not reach them in their own countries, provisions were made for their copar-ticipation with the Jewish nation by being incor-

porated with them. To bring them among them as redeemed captives was to introduce them to the knowledge of the true God and of true religion, and to free them from the galling yoke of per-petual bondage. This will appear more plain when we take into consideration that, like Abra-ham, they were commanded to circumcise all males "born in their house or bought with their money." Circumcision made its subject a Jew. Of course the command did not extend to heathen therefore, a native Israelite could not be retained longer than six years in servitude, neither could proselyte of the covenant. For whom was proselyte of the gate, or for the adult heathen re-fusing to be circumcised, and for the Hebrew who refused to avail himself of the common year of elease. Did the "Supreme Lawgiver" release. Did the "Supreme Lawgiver" sanction slavery in that divine economy given to the Hebrews? Was it pro-slavery? Never was a Government more opposed to slavery. If a man was mean enough to have his ear bored in token of his preference to servitude, the law was too poor to let such a blot remain longer upon their National Government than the year of general re-

So anti-slavery was that "divine economy, that every stranger flying from oppression and slavery, let what be his country or complexion, he found a home from oppression and wrong in the Jewish Theocracy. "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee; he shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose, in one of thy gates which liketh him best: thou shalt not oppress him."

"Slaves could not dwell in JewryIf once their lungs received their air, that moment they They touched their country, and their shakles fell."

Dr. Lord will have to look elsewhere for the than in the "divine economy of the Hebrews"—and he "should remember that as universal principles admit of no change," that his assertion "is an impeachment of the benevolence of God, and the denial of the Supreme authority of the Gos-pel as a system of ethics." 3. But Dr. Lord claims the New Testament as

being upon the side of slavery. After telling us that slavery existed in its most objectionable features throughout the Roman empire, "that the laws gave the master the power of life and death over the servant," he asks—"Did the Saviour and his apostles on this account reject their auity, or incite their disciples to disobedier and resistance?" Their conduct was the exact reverse of this: "Paul sent Onesimus back to his master, on the very principles which ae enjoined on the Romans—subjection to existing civil authority."—Page 15. This is sufficient to show that the Doctor claims law and Gospel on the side of slavery, not only as it exists in this country, but as it existed in a more odious and repulsive form under the Roman Government. But here, although, he claims the "divine sanction of the Supreme Lawgiver" in "both Testaments," yet he seems a little confused and bothered while pressing the apostle to the Gentiles into his service as a slave-hunter and slave-catcher for Philemon, that alleged and often-sainted slaveholder. Upon the same page he tells us that "the inspired teachers of Christianity instructed both masters and slaves in regard to the duties which grow out of the institution of slavery, without either approving or condemning the relation itself."
Now, if "both Testaments" and "the Supreme Lawgiver" sanction slavery "per se," Paul must have been a poor and craven ambassador of Christ, who, notwithstanding the divine sanction, refused his "approval" of the "peculiar institution." owever, his more courageous successor, the pas-r of the Central Presbyterian Congregation of Buffalo, New York, will put the apostle's conduct through "revision and emendation," and make up in boldness what was lost through the weakthe apostle did not dwell sufficiently upon the natural effects, should the Roman masters liberate their slaves, his successor at Buffalo will sound the alarm, marshal his troops, and paint the hor-rors of revolution, and scare Abolitionism out of half its life among the Buffalonians. But, leaving the Doctor to sleep upon his arms, we return t the question: Did our Lord and his apostles de nounce slavery? Our reply is short. They did.

And first. The New Testament reveals to us the mystery which in other ages was not made unto his apostles and prophets by the Spirit, that the Gentiles should be fellow-heirs, and of the same body and partakers of his promise in Christ by the Gospel.—Eph. iii, 5, 6. The middle wall of partition between Jews and Gentiles is now taken away. The heathen are given to Christ, and all the nations of the earth stand in the same re-lation to each other as did the Jews. "Nothing is now common or unclean." The only reasons which could reconcile the distinction between the which could reconcile the distinction between the Israelites and the surrounding nations are done away, and all men, without respect to national distinctions, stand upon the same footing before God, as did the Jews; so that the injunction not to make bondmen of our brethren extends to all men alike. This is the glorious platform upon which the New Testament worshipper stands But the New Testament denounces slavery, and condemns it in a manner in which mistake is imcondemns it in a manner in which mistake is impossible—so that "the record and proof of it is in the hands of every man who has in his possession a copy of the Bible." Had our Lord and his apostles denounced slavery by name as it existed under the Roman Government: The slave laws of Rome were sometimes more severe than at other times, and the question would arise, of which did they speak? But we have already shown that each part of the system is taken up. shown that each part of the system is taken up the very duties of the Gospel having been shown to be antagonistic to slavery in each and in all to be antagonistic to slavery in each and in all its parts. But notwithstanding that the plain precepts of the New Testament being right in the face of slavery, and slavery being in each of its elementary principles opposed to the duties and obligations of the Christian religion, it is urged with a confidence more characterized for presumption than truth, that slave-owners were namitted to agree to the threshyes the newers of erty in their slaves, and retain good standing in the church of God; and that the apostle speaks of these relative duties of master and slave with-out either "approving or condemning the institu-tion itself," and finally cites the case of Onesimus, a supposed runaway slave of Philemon, whom Paul in obedience to "the powers that be" re-captured and sent back to his master and to sla-

lates them, it looks very like a practical approval by the apostle. If I believed them just as Doctor Lord speaks of them, I would not hesitate to claim Paul as the chief marshal of Rome, for the "re-capture of the fugitive from labor;" and if I be-lieved him so, I would strive to have his successthe chair of martial left vacant in the apos-tolic college through the martyrdom of "Paul the Aged." I suppose that Doctor L. goes on the same presumption as all other pro-slavery wri-ters, viz: that the terms doulos and despotes do al-ways mean master and slave in the slaveholding sense of that term. I need only add that those terms, like the Hebrew terms ebed and amah, are always rendered according to their position in the places where they occur, and that they occur in no connection throughout the New Testament which does not admit of easy exposition to the contrary of the opinion of the wilful and pertinacious slaveholder's good standing in the church. Without stopping to investigate this position in every instance cited by pro-slavery and doulocatic expositors, let us take for example the extreme case referred to by Dr. Lord. These questions are necessarily involved in the assertions of the Doctor. Was Philemon a slaveholder when Paul wrote him the epistle referred to? Was Onesimus returned against his will? And was Onesimus returned in the character of a slave? Allowing Onesimus to have been Philemon's slave, which by the way will admit of doubt, when was he his slave? The apostle replies, "in time past." Now, this leaves the impression that the escape of Onesimus was before the conversion of Philemon, as well as before his own. "Time past." May have been a long "time past." This presumption amounts to a moral certainty, when we reflect that it is in the same phrase Paul spoke of his own state prior to his conversion—
"For y have heard of my conversation in time past in the Jews' religion, how that beyond measure I persecuted the church of God, and wasted in this place is, that Philemon's conversion, in all probability, took place between the escape of Onesimus and his return. Onesimus was not sent back in the

I think that if the facts be as our Doctor re-

character of a slave, "but above a slave, a brother beloved, especially to me: but much more unto thee, both in the flesh and in the Lord." If therefore the circumstances be such as doulocratic expositors affirm, Paul, like his great progenitor, Abraham, inherited eternal cislike and nevereceasing opposition to slavery. And besides, the Council has bed its legitimate effects. How place. character of a slave, "but above a slave, a brother beloved, especially to me: but much more unto thee, both in the flesh and in the Lord." If therefore the circumstances be such as doulocratic expositors affirm, Paul, like his great progenitor, Abraham, inherited eternal cislike and neverceasing opposition to slavery. And besides, the Gospel has had its legitimate effects. How pleasing must have been the meeting between Onesimus and Philemon! He is in the mean time brought under the benign influence, of the Gosbrought under the benign influence, of the Gos-pel. He returns to see the heathen slaveholder changed into the meek follower of Christ, who receives his once oppressed victim, "not now as a slave, but a brother beloved in the flesh and in

slave, but a brother beloved in the flesh and in the Lord."

The Doctor will have to look elsewhere for his proof of the recapture of fugitive slaves. He will have to look beyond "both Testaments"—beyond the pale of our holy religion; and by turning to the writings of that apostle whose memory he has blasphemed, he will be enabled to find the slave-catcher placed among the lawless and disobedient, among the ungodly and sinners, among murderers of fathers and mothers, among men-slayers. The law was made "for whoremongers, for them that defile themselves with mankind, for menstealers, (andrapsodistais, literally slave-dealers,) for liars, for perjured persons, and if there be any other thing that is contrary to sound doctrine." other thing that is contrary to sound doctrine."—

1 Tim. i, 10. It is therefore plain that Paul had as good a claim to the honor of an Abolitionist as his great progenitor, "the father of the faith-

I need not spend time in showing that a law demanding an active disobedience to the expressed legislation of Heaven in "both Testaments" inolves disobedience to God.

volves disobedience to God.

i have now in some sort finished what I proposed to have shown, that every precept of the Gospel is opposed to slavery. Freedom is the cause of God—it must and will prevail. It is the cause of the Redeemer, who amidst all the glories of his reign in heaven shines forth most conspicuous under the title of the liberator of his peo-ple—"Thou wast slain and hast redeemed us to God, glory be unto thee forever and ever"—and who has promised that in the fullness of time universal freedom shall be the universal birthright of universal man. May God speed the day when this "set time to favor Zion" shall have arrived. As for myself, both as a minister of Christ and as a man, I have consecrated and identified myself with human freedom—I have nailed the colors to the mast—I have been launched upon the ocean of life in the ship of liberty—and should this noble ship sink in the hurricane or tempest the billow that covers her shall engulph me also With her I sink, or with her I swim-death with her is preferable to life without her.

I remain, dear sir, most respectfully, yours,
ROBERT P. OLIVER,
Ass. Ref. Presbyterian Minister, Middlesex
P. O. Mercer county, Penn.

Beulah, Feb. 21, 1851.

For the National Era. APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS.

In the Prospectus for the Era, you state that one of your objects will be to advocate the elec-tion of postmasters by the people. I do not see all your issues, nor have I seen any distinct advocacy of this principle, save in your annual prospectus, for two or three years past. But as yours is the only paper I know that even proposes to advocate this reform, and as Congress is off your hands for a season, it may be you will give

it a little space now.

There are in the United States more than seventeen thousand postmasters. They are all appointed at Washington, most of them by the Postmaster General, a few by the President, and all without consulting the people interested. Suppose, what is perhaps never the case, that the appointing power honestly aimed to place in each office the person best fitted for its duties, how often would be be deceived? Of course he cannot pretend to knew the qualifications of the applicants The whole matter must be determined by the recommendation of others, and those others often as nearly strangers to the appointor as the appli-cants themselves. I am told there is an average of five applicants for each office. How can h intelligently judge who of the eighty-five thousand should be selected, and who rejected? He cunnot do it. It is a natural impossibility. Let him be as just as Aristides, and he must of necessity generally fail. The applicants least fitted will be

oftenest appointed.

Add to this necessary difficulty, that this appointing power is always and avowedly used for pointing power is always and avowedly used for party purposes—to reward friends, to punish enemies, and to promote political schemes; that the questions asked are not, is he competent? is he honest? is he the choice of the citizens? but is he honest? he had a considerable number of new men received appointments through favor of their wealthy and powerful friends, and honest? is he the choice of the citizens? but is he competent in the battle field; but a considerable number of new men received appointments through favor of their wealthy and powerful friends, and to promote political schemes; that the competent is he competent in the battle field; but a considerable number of new men received appointments through favor of their wealthy and powerful friends, and to promote political schemes; that the competent is he competent in the battle field; but a considerable number of new men received appointments through favor of their wealthy and powerful friends, and to promote political schemes; that the competent is he competent in the battle field; but a considerable number of new men received appointments through favor of their wealthy and powerful friends, and to promote political schemes; that the competent is he competent in the battle field; but a considerable number of new men received appointments through favor of their wealthy and powerful friends, and to promote political schemes; the competent is he competent in the battle field; but a considerable number of new men received appointments through favor of their wealthy and powerful friends, and to promote political schemes; that the competent is he competent in the battle field; but a considerable number of new men received appointments through favor of their wealthy and powerful friends, and to promote political scheme in the battle field; but a considerable number of new men received appointments through favor of their wealthy and powerful friends, and the promote powerful friends are promoted to the competent in the battle field; but a considerable number work well in the party? And, then, what is the prospect of good appointments? Judge ye.

I am not now asking for or stating the facts, but what it is likely they will be under existing

(through instructed and pledged electors) for Presidents and Vice Presidents, and directly for Representatives to Congress, for Governors, for State Legislators, and other State officers, for county and town officers. Who would consent that one of all these should be appointed at Washington, as postmasters now are? But when it comes to a postmaster, a citizen whom we all per-sonally know, with whom we must all daily deal to whom we must intrust our correspond-ence, and often large sums of money, then forsooth we are not competent to elect, but the choice must be made for us at Washington, by those who know all about our wants, and all about the fitness of the candidates! This would be supremely ridiculous, were it not supremely

ple, and is aware that his reelection depends upon the people, he will take reasonable pains to ac-commodate his constituents, both in the hours he commodate his constituents, both in the hours he shall keep his office open and in his official intercourse. But when he is appointed by a foreign power, and knows that he has no one to please but that foreign power, he will very naturally be indifferent to his daily customers. And when, as is often the case, he is not only not their choice, but appointed over their heads, he will be positively unaccommodating and oppressive. Thus, when a postmaster was recently told that the people were very much dissatisfied at his closing his office so many of the business hours, "Well, let them help themselves if they can," was his spontaneous and gruff reply. And that is perfectly natural. The officer so appointed comes to feel that he will do as he chooses. And he will not commonly choose to be particularly accommodating. Every one knows that a man may do a thousand things which shall not endanger his office while things which shall not endanger his office while that office depends upon a foreign power, but which are real and constant sources of vexation to the people, and which he would not really avoid if that office depended upon the people's favor.

Add to all this, that neither the postmaster nor

the Government who appoints him will be re-sponsible for the safe delivery of letters, nor es-pecially of remittances—that they choose the agents, and compel us to run all the risks—and it should be responsible for the blunders or the vices of its appointees. If they would let the people choose the postmasters, they would be responsible both for their competency and their honesty. But the people do object to taking all the risk, as now, when they have no voice in the appointment.

the risk, as now, when they have no voice in the appointment.

When a postmaster is appointed, the Department makes him give bonds that he will faithfully pay over the revenue to the Government, but nothing more. He may lose or use our letters or remittances, and there is no restoration or remuneration provided by the Government. All that we must risk. To be sure, if we can prove that a particular man has robbed the mail, the Government will remove him. But they will not pay us the money back. If we can get it of him, well; if not, we lose it. And how seldom is it that, among the many, the right one can be found. Of

if not, we lose it. And how seldom is it that, among the many, the right one can be found. Of the loss and delay of common letters, no notice is ever taken, even when the wrong-doer is pointed out. If the Government were responsible, as are their common carriers, these losses and delays would be remedied.

Finally, the Government compels the people to use the agents thus provided and thus managed. They attach a penalty to the employment or use of other means. Expresses for carrying and distributing the mails are prosecuted, and made to desist. They monopolize the whole business. Were it left free to private enterprise and competition, a loss or a failure would be as rare as now it is among forwarding and commission merchants. If one did occur, it would be paid for, and no noise would occur.

useful and fine arts.

In all the magnesian rocks, magnesia is found in chemical combinations, but diffused too minutely for being obtained for the various uses to which it is applied, either in the art of healing or the purposes of business. It is also found in veins, or immediate connection with magnesian formations, in masses nearly pure, and sufficiently leaves to be should be sufficiently ly large to be changed, by chemical agency, into various combinations well known both to physicians and artists. Common magnesia of the shops is the carbonate of magnesia. It is also used as a chemical agent for effecting changes in other

In a large deposit of serpentine at Hoboken, opposite to New York, on the Hudson river, is found the hydrate of magnesia, a tabular crystal, and a rare mineral, as yet known in very few places in the world. Marmalite, nemalite, and gurrophite, are other magnesian minerals more or less crystallized. At Soldiers' Delight and the vicinity, bodesing or Pappaglyania and Maryland. ty, bordering on Pennsylvania and Maryland, magnesite is quarried in large masses. This is the best deposit yet discovered for the material changed by chemical agency into epsom salts and

other compounds.

Asbestos is a magnesian mineral. It sometimes has the appearance of wood, when it is called lig-niform asbestos. It also, in different forms, exhibits the appearance of cork, leather, flax, cotton, and silk. From it have been made both cloth and paper. A handkerchief made of this material, to be cleansed, needs only to be thrown into the fire, from which it can soon be taken perfectly clean, white, and unimpaired. Several tons of the silky asbetos have been obtained from one deposit in Maryland for fire-proof safes, to be used in stores, banks, and other business estab-

Talc, frequently known as French chalk, is another magnesian mineral. It is the principal element in scapstone. Both the mineral and the rock of which it is the principal ingredient are cut with an axe or saw, smoothed with a plane, turned in a lathe, and thus easily formed into any shape required for the various purposes to which it is

consistency of soapstone, and, like that, is easily wrought into any required form. In Little Britain, Pennsylvania, are large masses of chlorite containing crystals of octahedral iron about the size of a pea, enclosed in eight equilateral triangles, all perfectly equal and alike. The rock and crystals furnish good cabinet specimens, and in ny quantity.

Experiments.—In the United States are about

one hundred thousand schools and six millions of families. Each school and family, if requested by teachers and parents, would form at once a vigoro and effective "exploring agency" for bringing to light and to use the mineral and other resources of science and of wealth within their reach. The fruits of such agencies, aided by drawings, mehanism, and other works of art, collected, compared, and exchanged at annual national scholars fairs at our national metropolis, would be "in-dustrial exhibitions" of a most effective character, eminently calculated to "increase and diffuse

> SPIRIT OF THE PRESS. REORGANIZATION.

From the Vermont Freeman. Those who read the National Era observe its copying from other papers (two in Vermont) uggestions about the importance of a reorganization and union of those who are opposed to the omination and extension of the slave power. In hese suggestions are also included some thoughts about what might be a platform, in which all ould agree and act cheerfully and cordially, in giving battle to the slave power. I agree to the mportance of rallying in some form in behalf of reedom, and that speedily; for the enemies of our liberties are on the alert, disciplining their pen to raise obstructions to any platform suggested as above, but to present before the public additional thoughts, for consideration, in the contemplation of those who may act, in forming the best plan of reorganization, to unite our strength

in the great battle of Armagidon, to be fought in 1852. With regard to the name of the party, when reorganized, I would adopt one already suggested, only transposing two words, for the sake of sound. Say, The Union for Liberty; or, of Union only. But everything they do and say as a party, everything out of which a platform can be created, proclaims it a union for the support of slavery and the slave power.

With regard to a platform, I would adopt a

suggestion of another upon the same subject. I would say, "let us profit by the sagacity of our enemies." This has been wonderfully diplayed in all cases where slavery was concerned, and that as well before as since they boasted of it. It is thoroughly incorporated into their political system, that their difference of opinion upon other subjects shall never divide them upon the subject of slavery. Going and acting upon that

I have on my mind a question which I cannot answer, and I should like to be informed of the best answer that can be given by any true, hearty opposer of slave extension and the domination of the slave power. My question is this: While we are under the power of slavery, and are strug-gling to throw off that yoke of bondage, and have no power, and can have none, to effect any other object or measure, till we have thrown off that yoke, why should we even trouble ourselves to compare views, sentiments, and plans of action, with regard to matters thus out of our power? Why not unite and fight manfully till we have become independent of the slave power, and trust to and acquisee in the policy and measures which shall be adopted by the majority, when we shall heave will a technique and measures. shall have wills to choose and power to act con-cerning the interests of our country? That the majority must govern, is the true principle o Republics. It seems that we may more cheerful ly trust the majority of those who may have suc-cessfully resisted the slave power, than such a ma-jority as that to which we are now subjected, and must be subjected till the battle is fought and the

I will now suggest that a platform upon the above suggestions should include these ideas or

No more slave States.

No further extension of slave Territory.

No test of party with regad to Banks, SubTreasury, Finances, or other matters of ordinary
legislation, while we have no power to control

No more slave States.

But, with regard to these we will act as indi-viduals, when called to act at all, as we deem proprat the time. And if Liberty should become triumphant over Slavery, and the power of Government be exercised by persons friendly to liberty as opposed to slavery, then will be the time to settle upon principles which might be the test f the new party.

Where, and in what would our Revolution

have ended, if the people, instead of being unit-ed in throwing off the British yoke, had split

the Associate Presbytery of Richland, an account April, 1851, with a request to publish. We give of all was the evident conviction in the minds the essential part, being the resolutions adopted on the subject of the Fugitive Slave Slaw, &c.— or the subject of the Fugitive Slave Slaw, &c.— or the whole garrison that he was a coward— a clifaracter most shameful in a soldier, and, in

The Associate Presbytery of Richland, at its meeting on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1851, at Haysville, in Ashland county, Ohio, adopted the

1. We, as a court of Christ, hereby give our joint and decided testimony against "that shame-ful thing," (the Fugitive Slave Law,) as an abom-2. As the authority of God over man is supreme, is therefore impossible that any law can be ade to set aside or counterbalance the authority

or his law; and believing the Fugitive Law to be in direct opposition to God's law, we declare that it can have no authority over the consciences of men, and ought not to be obeyed; but should be, by all men, in all cases, and in all circumstances, in so far as it relates to fugitive slaves, openly, determinedly, and unyieldingly disobeyed, without any regard to the penalties which it threatens, or which its framers or advocates may, if in the providence of God permitted, inflict.

3. We man all men, and enjoin those under our presbyterial jurisdiction, to utterly refuse any compliance with the requisitions of this iniquitous decree, and call on them to join with us in the use of all scriptural means for the repeal and abolition of this law, and the prevention of the mischiefs which it threatens to inflict on the freeman and the slave, on the nation and "the church of the living God," on the present and the coming generations.

authority of God and the religion Jesus Christ, to suffer any and every evil which man can inflict, rather than commit sin; "for this is thankworthy, if a man for conscience toward God, endure grief, suffering wrongfully."

5. We hereby resolve for ourselves and enjoin

5. We hereby resolve for ourselves and enjoin our people to obey and maintain the laws of this nation in all things, so far as they accord with "the higher law," the supreme and perfect law of God, made known "in the scriptures of truth;" to oppose, in all scriptural ways, all unjust laws, and especially the Fugitive Slave Law; to pray to God to guide and purify our National and State Councils, to give us men to rule over us "in the fear of God," so as to be "a terror to evildoers, and a praise to them that do well," that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, in all godliness and honesty."

Resolved, That these declarations be signed by Resolved, That these declarations be signed by the Moderator, in the name of this Presbytery, and forwarded for publication in the Evangelical Repository, the Friend of Missions, the National Era, and the county papers in the bounds of this Presbytery.

Samuel Davis, Moderator.

From the Friend of Youth. THE DUEL.

BY DR. WILLIAM ELDER.

From the commencement of our Revolution till the year 1815, a period of forty years, Engand was engaged in war without any interission. These wars were with the thirteen colonies, or United States, France, Spain, Holland, the French Republic, Bonaparte, and again with the United States; sometimes singly, sometimes with several of these nations at

The battle of Waterloo was fought on the 18th June, 1815. That year the army of England amounted to three hundred thousand men; and in 1845, although she had enjoyed thirty years of peace, her standing army was still one aundred thousand strong.

In time of peace one would think that such a host of soldiers could not be required for any

purpose; and they probably are not, but it is the policy of such Governments as that of England to keep as many men in the public service as possible. To say nothing of other purposes, it is easy, in an army of a hundred thousand soldiers, to have four or five thousand commissioned officers, who generally belong to the class of gentlemen-a class that is found to furnish the most useful and the most submissive slaves to those who feed them. The most useful, because, being well-born, well-educated, and well-connected, they are very capable in themselves, and very influential with others; and most submissive, because they are so well paid, and have no other service than public office which it suits them to accept. The army of England is crowded with officers who enter it merely as a trade or profession, by which they may get a living. A horrid business it is, indeed, to undertake to do any killing of men anywhere that the Gov-ernment may command, without asking any questions, or knowing or caring whether it is

right or wrong! But so it is, when rightly understood; and yet we must not be surprised if we find, once in a while, a man too good for such a trade engaged in it, for it is generally thought honorable, even the most honorable of all professions, and but few stop to inquire if it is also right. My story will introduce the sort of man that s an exception to the rule.

To be perfectly candid with my readers, I

nust inform them that I have forgotten the names of the persons that I am to tell about. The precise place where it happened has also escaped me, but I am sure that it was somewhere in Ireland; and the exact date is gone too-but I know that it was after the year 1815, and before the year 1835, for that was the time when I heard it.

The general peace of Europe, which fol-lowed the fall of Napoleon, released the army of England from foreign service, and after re duction to about one-third of its former number, it was distributed among the military sta-tions within the kingdom and provinces. A arge number of the surviving officers of the field of Waterloo were garrisoned in Ireland. They were generally men who had seen hard service, and had earned their honors and offices the army. The old soldiers, naturally enough, looked upon these raw recruits as mere upstarts and intruders. They despised them for their inexperience, and hated them for the injustice suffered by their promotion. In a profession where honor is gained by killing the country's enemies, it will scarcely be thought immoral to hate the individual's rivals and supplanters. The Apostle John says that murder and hating one's brother go together. And, taking the military sentiment for the standard of judgment, it is mean to beg or buy promotion, where other people have to fight for it. But this is where, as well as in the British army for the offices which are thought the most honorable are often obtained by means the most dishonorable. The hero of my story was in this situation

and whether he deserved the judgment we have passed upon his class, or not, he certainly suffered it in full measure. He had obtained by patronage, the appointment of Ensign, after the establishment of peace, and was quartered, with some dozen or twenty officers of Wellington's army, in one of the cities of Ireland. An Ensign is the lowest commissioned officer and the salary, or pay, is so small that it is a saying, "if an Ensign has wine for dinner, he must go without supper." Our Ensign was very poor—he was friendless, very young, and onstitutionally shy.

On the other hand, the officers of the station were generally well supplied with money, and had nothing to do but spend it; they lived fast and high, and were, by all their habits and tastes, unpleasant companions for such as he Besides his retiring manners, there was some-thing else in him which disinclined him to their society, and exposed him to their dislike; this was a certain air of self-respect, showing refinement and culture, and a strict propriety of language and manners, which quietly, but all the more severely, rebuked their general looseness and rudeness of conduct. They hated him for the manner he entered the army, and still worse for his personal character and de-

meanor among them. All this had its effect upon him also, and so the breach between them widened every day.

A certain amount and kind of courtesy he was entitled to, by the rules of the service; this they gave him, but so sharply measured out, that every salute was an affront, and every look an insult, and he might have had cause of quarrel at any moment that he pleased. It was, in fact, the settled purpose of several of these men to drive him out of the army by their incivilities, or to drive him into a duel, and so dispose of him finally.

This grew worse continually. The contempt of the older officers for the young Ensign, and

his repugnance to them, increased with every meeting, until they paid no kind of respect to his reelings, and he avoided them with a caution that looked like an antipathy. The wors any man, a weakness that renders every other

Poor fellow! he was alone, friendless, and without a dollar in the world but his monthly pay. With these beggarly circumstances he was a scholar and a gentleman, with feelings rendered over-sensitive by high culture and recent misfortunes. But his chief impediment was a conscience—a religious sense of right, which left him no liberty to relieve himself or mend his prospects by any means which the highest morality forbade. He suffered much every way, and most of it all he endured for "righteousness sake." Of course he had the strength and nobleness which such a sentiment bestows; but it is easier to do great things than to bear little ones. There are more heroes than saints in the world. St. Peter was not afraid to bear little ones. There are made as a saints in the world. St. Peter was not afraid saints in the world. St. Peter was not afraid soft the soldiers in the garden, but he was ashamed of his master in the Judgment Hall. To bear disgrace, and shame, and scorn, to stand quiet under suspicions that drive one out of society, for the sake of a principle which no stand quiet under suspicions that drive one out of society, for the sake of a principle which no body believes or respects—this is cross-bearing. Our young hero occupied the position of a soldier and a gentleman, with the character of a coward and a slave! It was a bitter cup, and his enemies kept it constantly to his lips.

One day he received an invitation, as a mathematical content of the saints of the soldier and a gentleman, with the character of a coward and a slave! It was a bitter cup, and his enemies kept it constantly to his lips.

One day he received an invitation, as a mathematical content of the saints of the saint

of the living God," on the present and the coming generations.

4. We remind all that "it is better, if the will of God be so, that ye suffer for well-doing, than for evil-doing"—that we are bound, by the

by report of those who despised him. He managed to arrive at the latest allowable moment, and he contrived to procure a seat at table next to the General, who, both as his host and superior officer, was bound to afford him protection from the insolence of the company. I need not say how the dinner hour passed

with him. Totally silent and neglected, except for the necessary notice of the General, the time, so full of pleasure to the company, wore away heavy and painful to him; but he was contented to escape rudeness, and made difference comparatively welcome. After the cloth was removed, the wine circu-

lated, the company drank freely, the mirth grew loud, and the presence of our young friend was nearly forgotten, until a circum-stance of a startling character brought him into notice. The General suddenly cried out, "Gentlemen, I have lost my watch—I had it in my hand ten minutes ago, but it is gone." A painful suspense instantly followed; every man exchanged glances with his neighbor, until at last every eye settled with suspicion upon the young Ensign. Who but he, of all the company, could be guilty of such a crime? Besides, he was, perhaps, the only man near enough to the General to effect the theft. Such thoughts as these were in every mind—the left not a shade of doubt. wretch was caught at last: and there was as little pity as respect felt for him.

"Shut the door," shouted the Colonel of

the regiment, "let no man leave the room. The watch is among us, and it concerns every man present to fix the guilt where it belongs I propose that a search be instantly made, and let it begin with me."

"By no means," interposed the General.
"It shall not be so. No gentleman is capable of such an act. A hundred watches are not worth the impeachment of any gentleman's honor. Say no more about it. It has no special value above its price, and I care nothing about that." "But, General," said the Colonel, "the

watch is in the room. One of us must have it," looking sternly at the young Ensign, "and rascal must be driven from the station We cannot have a pickpocket among us, and we cannot consent to leave it a moment in doubt who the wretch really is. There is no fear that the shame will fall on any unexpected We must finish the fellow now, and place. be done with him." The ensign sat steady, motionless, but pale as death. Every eye was fixed upon him, and

to every eye the signs of guilt were perfectly clear. The General had no doubt of it, and he was the more anxious to prevent the search on this account: but he was overcome, and submitted. A few minutes sufficed for the examination of every one present, till it came to the ensign, who was left purposely to the last.
"Now, young man," said the Colonel, turning and advancing toward him, "now, sir, it is your turn;" his face looking perfectly sav-

age with scorn and hate. "The watch, sir, ithout a word or a moment's delay! " But a terrific change had passed upon the ng-suffering, patient boy. He sprang from his seat with a scream so wild, so fierce, and so full of agony, that every heart stood still a

moment with surprise. In that moment he had planted himself against the wall, drawn his sword, and taken the attitude of defence. "Come you to search me, sir, as you would suspected thief? On your life, I warn you not to offer me that indignity. My dead body you may search, but not my living one. Approach now if you dare. I defy the whole of

Instantly the Colonel crossed swords with him in furious combat.

"Hold! peace! arrest them!" cried the General, and sprang forward himself to prevent the affray. At the first step, the watch rolled on the floor! He had missed his fob, and now to take deliberate aim. Steadily he raised the deadly weapon till it bore point blank upon the Colonel's heart, and then it rested a minute in terrible suspense; not a the watch fell from its concealment in the violence of his movements. The company was and the spectators held their breath hushed as electrified. The conduct of the Ensign was the death they waited for. But suddenly wheel inexplicable! He had braved destruction, ing, the Ensign marked a post in a differen risked his reputation, and perilled his life, on a direction, at twice the distance of his antagopoint of honor too nice for his superiors to feel; and he had insulted and defied them all in it breast-high. It was a centre shot, and instantly fatal if a living man had stood there. victorious before them!

with resolutions set and purposes indicated.

The General seized the opportunity to apologize to the Ensign for the unhappy mistake ing now to be mistaken or denied. The Colonel was the first to acknowledge it. Twice nel was the first to acknowledge it.

the Colonel's challenge was presented to him. Without a moment's delay he answered the second who brought it: "I will not accept this challenge to mortal combat. I am opposed to the duel in principle, and I will not be driven from my sense of duty. You all know what I have already endured rather than revenge or defend myself by taking life. I think you have done your worst, but if not, I am prepared for it. I am my own master, and will not allow any man to dictate my opinions as a matter of right, or compel me to conduct which my

"Sir," replied the second, "you have seen fit to include me among the men who despise you, and you are right in that opinion. Let me tell you, that cowardice and conceit, covered with preaching and canting, will not protect you. You have grossly insulted every gen-tleman in the garrison, to whom you were odious enough before, and you must either give them the satisfaction which the code of honor approves, or you must leave the army. Be as-When he met the General that night, and

nformed him of the challenge, and his refusal, hat officer shook his head and looked at hin

sadly and earnestly, if not doubtfully.
"My dear young friend," said he, "I am afraid it won't do. These men will not be satisfied with an argument, and it is plain that convinced that you are right, nor do I believe that they would accept anything short of you resignation. You have somehow got the ill-will of the whole corps, and to-night you afronted them mortally. I am sure you cannot know how sharply your conduct and language touched them, and your triumph only aggra-vated the offence. And, now, your refusal to accept the Colonel's challenge is, under the most favorable construction, an attack upon the code by which military men govern themselves toward each other. I see no escape. Fight you must, or your challenger will heap upon you such personal indignities as will make your life intolerable, or drive you into violence, which will amount to the same thing as acepting his challenge. I saw that in your eye day which convinces me you are as brave as ulius Cæsar. Yes, I saw something there braver than mere physical courage, and I felt its superiority; but, you cannot convert the world and reform the army soon enough to answer your own ends, and you must submit to its rules, or be driven from it in disgrace. I honor your principles, for I understand them, but you cannot maintain them." out you cannot maintain them."

Our hero's reflections that night must be left to imagination. The difficulties which sur-counded him, the compulsions that were upon him, can be known only to those who have been tempted and tried to the utmost, with the world and their own necessities against them. In the morning he accepted the challenge.

Having the right to choose the weapons, he named the small-sword. When the Colonel heard this, with a touch of feeling, which all his bitterness could not quite extinguish, he said: "Does the moth know that he is fluttersaid: "Does the moin know that he ing into the flame?" The second answered, "I told him that you are reputed the best swordsman in the army, and begged him to choose pistols, which would give him some chance of equality in the fight, but he declined. In fact, I don't know what to make of this young fellow—like the sword that he has chosen to fight with, he is so limber, and yet so elastic and mettlesome sometimes; he is such a mixture of Methodist, mule, and madman,

suddenly lowered his sword point, and, address ing his antagonist, said: "Sir, I am here under compulsion, merely. I do not consent to this practice. To me it is absurd as it is wick ed. It settles no right, and it redresses no wrong. Let me say, then, that if my patience has given way under my persecutions, and have, by a hasty word or act, justly offended you, I am willing to retract it. What is your

complaint?"
"Young man, I came here not to preach but to fight. I came here not to confer with you about nice points in casuistry, but to punish your impudence; but, if you have no relish for that, I will spare your life, on condition that you leave the army-take your choice." The Ensign's answer was prompt and firm:

'You will have it so-I am guiltless," and

the fencing began.

The seconds and witnesses had never seen such a display of skill, and they never dreamed of such a result. In five minutes the Colonel was disarmed, and at the mercy of the insulted and outraged boy!

Heated by the struggle, and excited by the

aminent peril and bloody bitterness and fury of his enemy, he turned from him somewhat naughtily, with-" I have taught you a lesson sword-play, and now I will set you another which you need even more—an example of moderation in success. The Colonel's mortification and rage seemed

know no bounds.

"I accept no favors from such a canting phrase-making, sentimentalist-such a mer encing-master—such a trickster, and conjurng sword-player as your are," the Colone urst out through his grinding teeth. "You knew well what you were about when you chose these toys to play tricks with. If you have a sentiment of honor left in you, let me have pistols. I tell you this quarrel is not made up. I will not have my life at your gift.

You shall take it, or I will take yours. The quarrel is to the death, and there is a blow to clinch it," striking at the Ensign in a transport of passion, which he avoided with equal cool

ness and dexterity.

The seconds interferred, and then the spectaors cried shame; but it was clear enough that blood must flow before the parties should quit the ground. The Ensign's second, carried away by the excitement, urged him to accept the new challenge on change of conditions, for he despaired of any other adjustment.

"Will nothing satisfy this madman but my life?" said the young officer, deeply agitated "You have made him mad," said the second, "and there is nothing left for it but a fata ssue. You have the right to refuse, having already spared his life, and I will sustain you, but I do not advise it, for it will be unavailing in the end."

"I have gone too far," replied the Ensign sadly, "too far from the line of strict principle to recover it now. I cannot any longer say that I am opposed to fighting; I have broken down that defence by yielding to an expediency which I thought a safe one. On, it is horrible I did not dream this morning that I might die a fool's death to-day." "You will accept the offer," hastily inter-

posed the second; "you must be a good shot with such an eye and hand, and such self-pos session as you have shown to-day If your pis tol matches your sword, you cannot miss him and, upon my soul, he deserves it, and I say let him have it. You accept." The Ensign stood silent. The ground wa

measured, the pistols prepared, and the comtwo-three. The Colonel's pistol was discharged at the instant, and the Ensign stood untouched. He had reserved his fire, and had the right now to take deliberate aim. Steadily rested a minute in terrible suspense; not a nerve quivered, not a limb trembled in either, The next instant, throwing down the pistol It was too much to bear, for they were too much excited to understand it. Their determination was taken, and the company dispersed folly. If there is nothing else left for me but

within the hour he owed a life to the magna nimity of a man he had so much abused. That man stood now vindicated, even by the hard laws of war and honor; he was neither tricksomething of the higher nobility of the young man's principles, but I will not be sure of that. He found him brave and generous, and that was enough, without looking deeper for the hidden springs of the nobler life within him. Advancing to him, he offered his hand, apologized frankly for all his misconduct, acwledged his misconception of the character which he had put to so severe a trial, and add ed that he was willing to owe his life to "the bravest man he had ever met, either as friend or foe."

"Brave!" said the young man, with the color mounting to cheek and brow. "Brave! Colonel-pardon me-Heaven pardon me. True bravery consists in refusing to fight altogether. But I have betrayed a principle which I should have valued more than life; I have risked my life—not for that principle, but to satisfy a caprice; I am the miserable hero of a miserable falsehood, instead of the martyr of great truth. I have lost confidence in my-

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O'F HENRY CLARK, a native of London, about thirty years of age, who enlisted in the United States navy in 1840 or 1841, and is probably still in that service. It is believed that he married his wife in the city of Washington or in the District of Columbia, some seven or eight years ago. Any member of his wife's family or other person, who may know anything of him and of his present situation, by leaving the information with the Editor of this paper, will confer a great favor upon his sister,

SARAH CLARE Amesbury, Mass., March 10, 1851. Mar. 20.

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VOL. V.-NO. 20.

OL. V.

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SARAH CLARE, Mar. 20.

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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1851.

The National Base of present on Enthance of the Section of the Sec

goodly temple." Those who, in the more favord portion of our States, contribute their mites

upon the approaching Fourth of July, 184-, to be holden in "Pic-nic Grove," close upon the

of "the big meeting that was to be," began to think the Sabbath School something worthy of their consideration. Our class papers recorded quite an accession of such volunteers within a few weeks. Their motives certainly were not wholly unexceptionable, and some may look in censure upon anything which thus seizes upon the mind directly through the medium of the senses. I know that the principle and its practice may be carried too far. But what child first enters the Sabbath School from a sincere, unalloyed desire to of "the big meeting that was to be," began to Sabbath School from a sincere, unalloyed desire to learn the truth? I do not know that any of our bands of new recruits failed to report Itself as regularly as its predecessors through the whole

regularly as its predecessors through the whole teason.

The preparations for the grand day were of various kinds. The mammas and aunts in general bestirred themselves in behalf of the juvenile appetites that were to be congregated, not to mention the elite of the county, whose scrutiny would sean the tables. An extraordinary demand was made upon the long arms of the windmill, and bags of "first quality flour" had a more rapid circulation than usual. Innumerable were the baskets and pans of buns, biscuits, cookies, and doughnuts, (not to extend the catalogue of dainties through the alphabet,) that stood heaped in the scattered prairie cupboards on the evening previous to the all-important morn.

Preparations still more important to the honor of the prairie meanwhile had been going on in its most thickly, or rather least thinly, settled district. As the place of rendezvous was several alles away, vehicles must be arranged, suitables to transport the pride of the prairie in the style becoming such an occasion. This, together with campaignet the pride of the prairie in the style becoming such an occasion. This, together with campaignet the pride of the prairie in the style becoming such an occasion. This, together with campaignet the pride of the prairie in the style becoming such an occasion. This, together with campaignet the pride of the prairie in the style becoming such an occasion. This, together with campaignet the pride of the prairie in the style becoming such an occasion. This, together with campaignet the pride of the prairie in the style becoming such an occasion. This, together with campaignet the pride of the prairie in the style becoming such an occasion. This, together with campaignet the pride of the prairie in the style becoming such an occasion. This, together with campaignet the pride of the prairie in the style becoming such an occasion. This, together with campaignet the pride of the prairie procession.

On that memorable afternoon, "pursuant to dipurment," the "prairie Preselvation of the pr

out of novelty in many parts of the Eastern States, and neglected or perverted in others—have yet been perhaps the most widely popular and the most useful. At "the West," they have not yet passed the zenith of their popularity; into our district, indeed—as I shall proceed to show—they have been but lately introduced.

The Sabbath School itself is a very different thing, as it approaches the frontiers of civilization, from what it was when nestling within the walls reared by a religious and enlightened community. In New England, it is the satellite of the church; in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, it is more commonly the nucleus of a church, or (to use a more appropriate figure) the foundation stone upon which the superstructure gradually rises—rude at first, but by degrees polished to a "goodly temple." Those who, in the more favor-

AGRICULTURE AND MECHANISM.

to furnish our Sabbath Schools with the cheap libraries that are the "meat and drink" of their popularity, will measure the circle of vibration of those little "coins cast into the treasury!"

But I was speaking of "the Fourth." You will already have inferred, perhaps, from this long digression, that ours was a "Sabbath School celebration." One of those men who "go about doing good" to children had visited the little flock gathered into our Sabbath School a few months previously, and stimulated their young energies and imaginations by holding up the prespect of such a gathering as they had never yet witnessed upon the approaching Fourth of July, 184— to be holder in "C. "Sabbath School a few months of the schools, and very many of the families, in Washington, have made a beginning in collecting specimens for their use. Some such collections are large and valuable. As nearly the whole wountry is represented by the residents of Washington, they can readily procure from their friends disproach a gathering as they had never yet witnessed upon the approaching Fourth of July, 184— to

upon the approaching Fourth of July, 184-, to be holden in "Pic-nic Grove," close upon the borders of Prairie de la Fleur.

Of course, as it was quite "a new thing under the sun," and a country affair, it occasioned no little stir. Ragged children, who had never before thought of keeping the Sabbath, or of attending church, any more than the "chip-munks" in the woods, when they heard their playmates boast of "the big meeting that was to be," began to Trawing is a species of mechanism, and highly important to farmers—for mechanics indispensa-

AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY. - NO. 20.

BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK,

dropped from her head, and a rich mass of hair fell over her shoulders.

And such hair? it was wondrously luxuriant, not precisely curly, but rippling all through with small glossy waves, just ready to roll themselves into ringlets, and of that particular, indescribable color between a brown and a bright auburn.

Preston, who felt that the possessor of such magnificent hair must be beautiful, waited impatently for a sight at the face of the fair geometrician; but, without turning her head, she stepped quietly back, took up the comb, quickly rearranged her hair, and went on with her problem. It was not till this was finished, and she stepton had a full view of her face. He was more keenly disappointed than he would have acknowledged, when he saw only plainness, in place of the beauty he and her complexion extremely fair. She was only thin, wan, and somewhat spiritless in appearance. Her face was sicklied o'er with the pale cart of thought?—with thought her young eye seemed shadowed, her brow burdened. But there was a sweet and lovabic spirit looking out from the depth of those dreamy eyes, and hovering about those quiet and almost colorless lips, which told the observer that her rare intellectual attainments had not stood in the way of her simple affections, to hinder their generous development.

Frederic Preston did not sleep that masted with a microl all washings. And swiness. Sacked with anxiety, or oppressed with a mortal had have acknowledged by the story of his hadron to right and they afterwards crowded all sail for land, and the wind with a microlic with the work of the fair goometrician;

while a sudden flush kindled in her cheek, flowed into her quivering lips, and illuminated her whole of countenance, she grew absolutely beautiful in his syes.

Our hero was not sorry to learn that Miss Aller have been fragile and delicate, had at last died of a grade of the was the most intimate friend of his sister Anna, from whom he soon ascertained that she was an orphan, within a few years past, adopted by an uncle, a clergyman of the place—that she was about eighteen—of an amiable, frank, and noble disposition, yet chiefly distinguished for her fine, intellectual endowments and studious have about eighteen—of an amiable, frank, and noble disposition, yet chiefly distinguished for her fine, intellectual endowments and studious habits.

I will not dwell on what my shrewd reader already anticipates—the love and marriage of Frederic Preston and Dora Allen. I will not well on the sad parting scenes, when, within six months from "the happiest day of his life," Captain Preston et sail for Canton, his brave suprit is eyes quenched in tears, and with a long trees of rich auburn hair lying close sgainst his heart.

On account of some businesse arrangements which he was to make at Canton, he must be also an advertise of the control of t

saventures. From his bothood his inclinations: From his bothood his inclination; where his presented to the reads of his did him to a sen-faring life, and at the age of twenty-nave when his presented to the reads of his like its course, and register the most of their many his did them from the course, and register the most of their many his did them from the course, and register the most of their many his did them from the course, and register the most of their many his did them from the course, and register the most of their many his did them from the course, and register the most of their many his did them from the course, and register the most of their many his did them from the course, and register the most of their many his did them from the course, and register the most of their many his did them from the course, and register the most of their many his did them from the course, and register the most of their many his did them from the course, and register the most of their many his did them from the course, and register the most of their many his did them from the course, and register the most of their many his did them from the course, and register the most of their many his did them from the course, and register the most of their many his did them from the course, and register the most of their many his did them from the course, and register the most of their many his did them from the course, and register the most of their many his did them from the course, and the principal of the most of the many his did them from the course, and the principal of the most of t

WHOLE NO. 228.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 208.

WHOLE NO.

or investigates scientifically, or ponders ethically, or studies philosophically, you may depend upon it, is getting ready to appear in black and white. Who may not write? and who that writes may not find publishers and puffers?

The press, by its prodigious enterprise, and by the powerful incentives it has furnished, has done no inconsiderable evil to Literature. It has crowded the literary profession—if that may be called profession which shape or form, system or rule, has none in our country—with numberless adventurers, eager to see themselves in print, and the property of the office, and all were appointed by the influence of men living abroad, for the very honorable purpose of rewarding favorites or punishing enemies. The first two were very illiterate men; they were altogether incompetent to ordinary business details.

which together are an infertusa. Duer hutband, it is getting ready to appear in black and white an extract my hard. Her while fatter seems to certifie with the pare little per for size, for the control with the pare little per for size, for the certifie with the pare little per for size, for the certifie with the pare little per form of the part of the

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THE National Era is taken by fifteen the bers, and probably has four times that n bers, and probably has four times that number of reers. It circulates some seven thousand copies in the Weern States, a larger number, we believe, than is issued froany political weekly in the West; four thousand copies
New York State, chiefly in the interior; the rest in NEngland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the South; and
is taken largely by country merchants and others deal
with Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pirburgh, and Cincinnati. It is manifest that it affords re
advantages as an advartising medium. Only a limit
space (say five columns), can be devoted to advertisemer
and this scourse to be advertiser greater prominence it.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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WILLIAM ALCORN, cor. 13th and Ogden sts., Phil

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 15, 1851.

"THE DARKENED CASEMENT."-The touching story under this title, on our first page, is from Graham's Magazine, in which it appeared some time since. We republish it, as the author has prepared a sequel to it expressly for the Era, in which it will appear next week.

A NEW STORY BY MRS. STOWE.

Week after next we propose to commence the Ere, the publication of a new story by Mrs. H. B. Stowe, the title of which will be, "UNCLE Tom's Cabin, or the Man that was a Thing! It will probably be of the length of the Tale by

Mrs. Southworth, entitled Retribution. Mrs. Stowe is one of the most gifted and popular of American writers. We announce her story in advance, that none of our autscribers, through neglect to renew their subscriptions, may lose the beginning of it, and that those who desire to read the production as it may appear in successive numbers of the Era, may send us their names in

DISUNION CONVENTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Disunion Convention of South Carolina composed of delegates from forty of the Southern Rights Associations in that State, met at Charleston, May 5th, and organized by the selection the following officers:

President .- Ex-Governor J. P. Richardson Vice Presidents.—Ex-Governor W. C. Seabrook, J. S. Ashe, N. L. Griffin, J. W. Simpson, R. H. Goodwin, B. K. Hannegan, and W. H. Gist. Secretaries.—Editors of the Greenville Mounaineer, Camden Journal, Black River Journa Edgefield Advertiser, Chester Standard, and J C. Walker.

The number of delegates was four hundred and thirty-one.

The President, on taking the Chair, declare his opinion that, under existing circums Southern institutions could not exist for twenty years. He professed himself a strong Union man; but argued that there was no affinity be tween the sections.

CHARLESTON, May 6, 10 P. M.—The proceedings of the Southern Rights Convention to-day fully justify the belief that separate State action will be recommended by a large majority. Mr. Rhett's resolutions, proposing that course, were received with fearful enthusiasm. Hon. Langdon Cheves and Senator Butler favor a moderate course; but their views are overruled by the majority. The most intense excitement prevails throughout the city. The most intense excitement prevails whole weight of the Administration on the side hroughout the city.

May 7.—Langdon Cheves has addressed a letter

May 7.—Languon Cheves has audressed a letter to the Convention, opposing separate State action by South Carolina. The committee have reported an address and resolutions, which have not yet come up for consideration. The number oratic parties under the control of Pro-Slavery

Mr. Cheves, a few months since, made himself Congress completely subject to the Slave Power quite famous by advocating immediate and ex- Who were the Chairmen, and who constituted treme action on the part of the South, and Mr. the majorities, of the most important Committees in both Houses? Slaveholders, generally, of exbut both of them evidently think that the joke has been carried too far. They, and influential men like them, have raised a storm which they of South Carolina. Who, of the Military Comfind it difficult to control. This Convention has no power to decide the

question of Secession; but its aim is to give organization and efficiency to the forces of the Disunionists. The last Legislature provided, we believe, for a Convention of the People of the State. to be held next December, to take into consideration the mode and measure of redress for the injuries sustained by them from the action of the Federal Government. To that Convention, not to this, is committed the fate of South Carolina, as a member of the Federal Union. Whatever may be the indications of violence at present, we look for the prevalence of calmer counsels next winter. Even now, the State is unable to present a united front. So unqualified were the declarations of her leading men in favor of Secession in the event of the passage of the Compromise measures, that their pride will not allow them formally to retract; but it is easy to see that many of them are anxious to be relieved from the awkward predicament in which they have placed themselves. They will qualify none of the enunciations they have hurled against the Federal Government; they declaim as loudly as ever in favor of resistance to a Central Despotism they assert the right of secession; nor do they formally oppose actual secession, provided other States will unite in this measure with South Carolina. This is the dividing point between them and the hot-headed Disunionists led on by Rhett. These go for immediate Secession, alone or in company, cost what it may. The former may be set down as real opponents of Secession for the contingency on which they rest the propriety of the policy has not occurred, nor will it. This party, which comprises such men as Butler and Cheves, opposes already a formidable obstacle to the designs of the immediate Secessionists; and if it possess the requisite energy, will, we presume, in the agitation about to reach the nasses of the People in South Carolina, gradually become the dominant party. Seven months must elapse before the final decision shall be rendered on the question of Secession; and in that period, we pubt not, moderate counsels will

let them not deceive themselves with the notion that there will be peace. We repeat, there but one way in which they can secure a separate independence—they must conquer it. The Southe Press is displeased with our ideas on this sub ject. It remarks-

ot. It remarks—
"Mr. Glddings announced his opposition to it becoming some time ago. Mr. Charles Sumner against all war, and goes for the establishmen of a universal Peace Congress. When the Abolitonists were mobbed in the Northern States litionists were mobbed in the Northern States, they protested loudly against the application of force against opinion. But as they grow stronger they change. They threatened force loudly, and used it actually in Boston, in behalf of fugitive slaves, and against public officers and the law. That, however, they might pretend was only offering force to force.

however, the National Era has at la pronounced for the employment of force against South Carolina in case of her secession. So, then, these Christian, conscientious champions of moral power and self-government, propose to employ the sword to compel States to submit to their power. They propose, in a word, to emancipate negroes, and enslave whites."

Other people may advocate what notions they we are opposed only to aggressive war—the principle of non-resistance we have never advocated.

graph we have written, countenancing even by should say, whatever the excellences of the Con-implication violent resistance to any law whatso-stitution, vote against it --nothing can palliate ever. And we have always insisted that it was the inhuman policy it proposes, or justify its the duty of the Administrators of the laws to ensupport. But, such is not the case. The Conforce them, cost what it might; or, if they could vention has made prevision for submitting the cont do so conscientiously, to resign.

stablished Government has the right of self. the Constitution, and against this article, cannot preservation. In a conflict between South Caro-line and the United States, the one standing on should it be adopted. Upon those alone will rest the right of self-preservation, the other on the the enormity of its wickedness, who record their right of revolution, we know of no umpire but the sword. The duty of the Administration in such a crisis is unmistakeable. It is sworn to ly, they will of course obey the dictates of their enforce the laws of the Union—and it must do so against whatever force, whether that of individuals or States. It has no choice in the matter. When Texas threatened New Mexico, the

position of the Administration of General Taylor and that of Mr. Fillmore were identical: Texas was admonished that the rights of the United States would be maintained with the whole power of the Union. We predict that when the occasion shall authorize interposition by the Administration, in relation to South Carolina, it will take precisely the same position. The President of the United States who should neglect to use the whole power of the Union to maintain the Union, would be deemed by the Amerian People guilty of treason, would be arraigned

and punished as a traitor. . The mistake of these gentlemen is, the assump tion that the question of Secession conce South Carolina alone; when, in fact, it deeply involves the rights and interests of thirty Sovereign States, which regard the maintenance of the Union necessary to their we fare. The to the extinction of the Union, and the overthrow of the Federal Government. With South Carolina independent, what becomes of our revenue system and our post office department; what of our exemption from foreign intrigue and interference? She would throw open her ports to foreign commerce, encourage free trade with the Southern States, impose duties on Northern commerce, gradually become a colony of Great Britain, which, establishing there her influence, would insidiously seek to reduce the adjoining States to a similar condition, and thereby obtain the mastery of all. Are the editors of the Southern Press mad enough to expect that, in full view of such consequences, the Federal Government will colerate or recognise secession?

forcing, a barbarously stringent law for the recla-

mation of fugitives from service? Is not the

of Slavery? Is it not devoting all its power and

nfluences? Was not the organization of the las

diciary Committee in the Senate? Mr. Butler

mittee of the House? Mr. Burt of South

Carolina. Who was Speaker of the House, who

was elected President of the Senate? Are not

five of the nine Judges on the Supreme Bench,

from the South, and at least three of the

remaining four favorable to Southern views of

the Constitution? Behold the grievances of

South Carolina! Were her wrongs, as a slave-

holding State, grievous enough to justify the last

resort, how happens it that not a single slave

State besides is willing to endorse her revolution-

ary conduct? Is Virginia so blind as not to see

What madness to imagine that a Government

lation has risen from three millions to twenty-

thirteen to thirty-one, our territory has been ex-

sippi, across the Rocky Mountains, until now it

registingly lay aside its authority, bow its head.

Had South Carolina grievances to allege against the Union, like those charged by our fathers on the British Government, she should have whatever aid we could render her in resistance to such tyranny. But, who believes that her rights have een outraged by the Federal Government? Has it interfered with Slavery within her borders? Has it touched a single right of the humblest of his opinion on the following points: "1. Can the Governor go behind the requi-ition to inquire into facts not apparent upon the companying record? Can he take evidence of her citizens? Has it even prohibited the extension to free territory of that institution on which she imagines her well-being to depend? Was

facts, aliunde, to dispute the jurisdiction of the State from whose Executive the requisition pronot the act of restriction in California the act of the People of that country? Has not Congress State from whose Executive the requisition pro-ceeds? Can he inquire into the nature of the crime charged, and deny the requisition, if by the laws of Maryland there has been no crime com-mitted? If the preceding questions are answered expressly forborne to apply the Wilmot Proviso to the Territories of New Mexico and Utah, and avowed its purpose in advance to admit them, or any other Territories, when organized as States,

with or without Slavery, as the People thereof may decide? Has it not refused to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, over which it hes exclusive jurisdiction? Has it not passed. and is not the Chief Executive successfully en-

issue born in that State of a fugitive slave is free which by the laws of Maryland is held to be patronage to put down Free-Soilism at the North.

ecord, can he deny the requisition ?" The opinion of the Attorney General is an

nted, he sums up as follows: treme opinions. Who was Chairman of the Ju-

that you can go behind the requisition of the Governor of Pennsylvania to inquire into facts not apparent on the record, and can take such evidence as may be satisfactory to yourself to dispute the jurisdiction of the State from whose Execuive the requisition proceeds. You can, however, nquire into the nature of the crime charged only so far as to see that there is an offence charged as against the laws of Pennsylvania, and thereby made criminal; but you cannot say, in denial of the requisition, that no crime has been committ occording to the laws of Maryland.

danger, did it exist, or so spiritless as not to rethe United States) holds, that the issue born in that State of a fugitive slave is free, which, by the law of Maryland, is held to be bond, and the same be recovered by the master of the mother in sist oppression, were the Federal Government guilty of it? How happens it that fourteen slaveholding States can find nothing in the action same be recovered by the master of the mother in an otherwise legal manner, then, in my deliberate opinion, the master cannot be charged with the crime of kidnapping in a foreign State. It does not turn, as your third inquiry seems to intimate, upon the question, which law governs—the law of the State whence the slave mother escaped, or that of the State in which her offspring was hearn? of the Government to warrant the revolutionary remedy of secession? Because there is nothing, and they know that they could not justify themselves in the sight of God or man, for lifting a parricidal hand against the Union, under whose that of the State in which her offspring was born? but the answer to the inquiry is to be found in the clause of the Federal Constitution, which declares, that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." Under this protecting clause no law or regulation of Pennsylvania can impair the master's right in his fugitive female slave, but it exists during her flight and concealment as fully, to all intents, as parental care they have been cherished and prowhich was founded by the wisdom of the great men who achieved our independence, which received its first practical direction from the illustrious Washington, which has endured more than sixty years, amid revolutions that have shaken the earth to its centre, vindicating the honor of the country abroad, and overawing Faction at flight and concealment as fully, to all intents, if she never had fled. One of the incidents home; under the fostering care of which our poputhat right is, not only to recapture and possess the mother, but such increase as she may have while in her fugitive condition. Any law or act of Pennsylvania which would impair the right to the incident of natural increase of the fugitive property would be as null and void as if it sought to deny the right to the property itself: therefore, if three millions, our States have increased from tended from the Alleghenies across the Mississippi, across the Rocky Mountains, until now it stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, constituting an empire richer in the materials of power than the world has yet witnessed,—that such a Government, standing alone, unapproachable in its power, magnitude, and beneficence, as an existing of the United States, being paramount in the power, magnitude, and beneficence, as an existing of the United States, being paramount in the united States, b stitution of the United States, being paramoulaw in each State, would, upon those special fact protect the party from being a criminal. And in like manner, if the indictment sent with the requisition showed the same special facts, it wound to not its face charge a crime, as the Constitution the United States would acquit the persecharged on such facts. But if the affidavit or in dictment does not disclose the real facts of the hibition of Republicanism, and with which are identified the pride, patriotism, all the sacred ent sent with th memories and highest hopes, the very existence and name of the American People, should, at the very first show of domestic treason, meekly, unresistingly lay aside its authority, bow its head, and give up the ghost, without a struggle or a groan! No—when the editors of the Southern Press and ourselves shall have been sleeping in the grave long enough for these bodies to be resolved into their original elements, the American Union will still stand, complete in all its parts, not one stone loosened from the magnificent pile; and, let us hope, casting its broad shadow over numberless millions, among whom shall not be dharded such that state which is subversive of the Constitution of the United States. But if the affidavit or indictment does not disclose the real facts of the case, then you have the power, as before shown, to inquire and satisfy yourself whether, on the son claimed was guilty of a crime in Pennsylvania. This power is in you, but should be rare-son elaimed was guilty of a crime in Pennsylvania. This power is in you, but should be rare-son elaimed was guilty of a crime in Pennsylvania. This power is in you, but should be rare-son elaimed was guilty of a crime in Pennsylvania. This power is in you, but should be rare-son elaimed was guilty of a crime in Pennsylvania. This power is in you, but should be rare-son elaimed was guilty of a crime in Pennsylvania. This power is in you, but should be rare-son elaimed was guilty of a crime in Pennsylvania. This power is in you, but should be rare-son elaimed was guilty of a crime in Pennsylvania. This power is in you, but should be rare-son elaimed was guilty of a crime in Pennsylvania. This power is in you, but should be rare-son elaimed was guilty of a crime in Pennsylvania. This power is in you, but should be rare-son elaimed was guilty of a crime in Pennsylvania. This power is in you, but should be rare-son elaimed was guilty of a crime in Pennsylvania. a law or decision of that State which is of the Constitution of the United Sta numberless millions, among whom shall not be heard the clanking of a single chain. therefore advise that the Executive veto be interposed to protect one of our own citizens from any such demand, if you are satisfied that he is innogent, under the Federal Constitution, of any crime against Pennsylvania, though her courts might even convict him.

"Finally, upon the facts conveyed in the second and third inquiries referred to me, I think, if they are proved to your satisfaction, you can deny the requisition without a violation of the Federal Constitution—

"1. Because the party charged is no fugitive

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF INDIANA AND THE ANTI-SLAVERY MEN. The new Constitution of Indiana is generally

dmitted, we believe, to be a decided improveent on the old one. One article prohibits the ettlement of blacks and mulattoes in the State, makes all contracts with them void, and enjoins makes all contracts with them void, and enjoins the sword to compel States to submit to their er. They propose, in a word, to emancipate roses, and enslave whites."

"1. Because the party charged is no fugitive from justice.

"2. Because it cannot be a crime in Pennsyltones, and enslave whites."

"3. Because the party charged is no fugitive from justice.

"4. Because it cannot be a crime in Pennsyltones, and enslave whites."

"5. Because the party charged is no fugitive from justice.

"6. Because the party charged is no fugitive from justice.

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They propose, in a word, to emancipate the imposition of the United shall employ them or otherwise induce them to States, for a master to recoapture his runaway for the National Era has its own opinions and the Varional Era has its own opinions the negroes resident at the time of the adoption of the Constitution—and the Legislature is disconnected in Kentucky, for the abduction of the Constitution—and the Legislature is disconnected in Kentucky, for the abduction of the Constitution—and the Legislature is disconnected in Kentucky, for the abduction of the Constitution—and the Legislature is disconnected in Kentucky, for the abduction of the Constitution—and the Legislature is disconnected in Kentucky, for the abduction of the Constitution—and the Legislature is disconnected in Kentucky. opposed coercive measures, lawfully and wisely used. No Government can exist which does not recognise the principle of coercion. As to war, lisregard of the claims of humanity, and the in-

terests and convenience of the other States of the

the same reason. No man can point to a para- provision. Were it already incorporated, we alleged to have been committed was done in Ken- indirectly involved, voted uniformly against his not do so conscientiously, to resign.

Constitution, and this obnoxious article, to sepaIn relation to a seceding State, we admit the rate votes, so that one may be voted for, and the right of secession, just as we admit any other other against. This will place the responsibility revolutionary right; but we claim, too, that an precisely where it belongs. Those who vote for fled from that State; and he promptly dismissed the indictment against Mahan.

> votes in its support.
> Such is our opinion. If others think different own judgment.

MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA - FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE AND FUGITIVES FROM SER-

We find in the Washington Union the report of Committe of the Constitutional Convention of Maryland, in relation to a requisition lately made pon the Governor of that State, for an alleged

gitive from justice. Some years ago, a woman claimed as a slave by S. Mitchell, of Maryland, escaped into Pennsylvania, where she was lately kidnapped by ames F. Price and George F. Alberti, who reurned her, with a child born to her in Pennsylvania, o Mitchell, their employer in this transaction. They were all three indicted in Pennsylvania for kidnapping the child; the agents were convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary; and a requisition was made in the legal form by Governor Johnson for the principal, J. S. Mitchell, as a fu-gitive frem justice. The Governor of Maryland, aving taken the advice of Mr. Brent, the Attorney General of the State, refused compliance with the requisition. The whole subject, including he correspondence with the Governor of Pennsylvania and the opinion of the Attorney Generals was submitted to the Constitutional Convention in session at Annapolis, and referred to a special nmittee, which, in a brief report, fully sustain d the action of Governor Lowe, and recor nended the passage of a resolve, requesting the executive of the State to instruct the Attorney reneral to cause such proceedings to be instituted, relation to Alberti and Price, as should bring their case before the Supreme Court, on the round that, in seizing the child, born in Pennsylania to the fugitive slave woman, they had comaitted no crime, under the Constitution of the Inited States. We have examined the several documents re-

lating to this transaction with much interest-The requisition by Governor Johnston is acmpanied by the indictment, the papers being drawn up and authenticated in the forms prescribed by the law. The Governor of Maryland submitted them to the Attorney General, asking

affirmatively, thon—

"2. Can a person charged as an accessary or conspirator be claimed by requisition, as a fugitive from the justice of a foreign State, when, in

not, he was not personally present in said State, a connection with the crime alleged?

"3. If the law of a foreign State holds that the

which by the laws of indryland is head to be bond, and the same be recovered by the master of the mother in an otherwise legal manner, can the master be holden charged with kidnspping? Which law governs—the law of the State whence he slave mother escaped, or that of the State in which her offspring is born?

"Finally, upon the facts conveyed in the last two inquiries, if proved to the satisfaction of the Governor of the State, aliunde, the requisition and

"1. To your first inquiry, therefore, I respe

"2. A person charged as an accessary or con-pirator cannot be claimed as a fugitive from jusspirator cannot be claimed as a fugitive from jus-tice of a foreign State, when, in fact he was not personally present in the said State in connection with the crime charged.

"3. If the law of a foreign State (being one of

der as a fugitive from justice. The Governor. without inquiring into the facts of the case, or the Land Reform Question. the question of identity, precipitately complied of your spurious Democrats. We have protested against the mobbing of Abolitionists—because that is force applied, not in support, but in violation of law; and we have protested against mobbing by Abolitionists, for law is proposed to incorporate this law in Kentucky, nor was it ever charged that the act law in Kentucky, nor was it ever charged that the act law in Kentucky, nor was it ever charged that the act law in Kentucky, nor was it ever charged that the act law in Kentucky, nor was it ever charged that the act law in Kentucky, nor was it ever charged that the act law in Kentucky, nor was it ever charged that the act law in Kentucky, nor was it ever charged that the act law in Kentucky, nor was it ever charged that the act law in Kentucky, nor was it ever charged that the act law in Kentucky, nor was it ever charged that the act law in Kentucky, nor was it ever charged that the act law in the day of his trial. Mahan had not been in Kentucky, nor was it ever charged that the act law in the demand. Mahan was conveyed to Kentucky, and immured in the jail of Mason county candidate in the fifth, and Gorman in the sixth. In the demand in the sixth candidate in the fifth, and Gorman in the sixth. In the demand in the sixth candidate in the fifth, and Gorman in the sixth. In the demand in the sixth candidate in the fifth, and Gorman in the sixth. In the demand in the sixth candidate in the fifth, and Gorman in the sixth. In the demand in the sixth candidate in the fifth, and Gorman in the sixth. In the demand in the sixth candidate in the fifth, and Gorman in the sixth. In the demand in the sixth candidate in the fifth, and Gorman in the sixth. In the demand in the sixth candidate in the fifth, and Gorman in the sixth. In the day of the demand in the sixth candidate in the fifth, and Gorman in the sixth. In the day of the day

tucky, but the prosecution contended that though the act had been committed in Ohio, its effect was felt in the former State. Judge Reid, of the Mason County Court, took precisely the ground taken by the Attorney General of Maryland, The Republic says : holding that no person could be a fugitive from justice within the meaning of the Constitution, unless he had committed the crime charged against him, in the State indicting him, and had

The conduct of the Governor of Ohio at the ime was the subject of much discussion. He and his friends claimed that he had no right to go behind the requisition, but that his duty was implicit obedience. We took the ground now assumed and so ably argued by the Attorney General of Maryland, and condemned in strong terms the conduct of Governor Vance.

We commend the opinion of the Attorney General of Maryland-an opinion acted upon by the Governor, and sustained by the Constitutional Convention of that State—to the attention of those good-natured Governors of non-slaveholding States, who imagine that when a requisition is made upon them for a fugitive from justice, their duty is, to shut their eyes, stop their ears, and, without a single inquiry into the question of identity, jurisdiction, or criminality, to obey the requisition without delay. According to this opinion, which must certainly have great weight with every thinking man, the Governor of a State, when such a requisition is made, has the right to inquire into the jurisdiction of the State making the requisition, into the nature of the crime charged, so far as to ascertain whether it be a crime unler the Constitution of the United States, and into the question whether the person claime has actually fled from justice or not; and should he satisfy his own mind that the alleged fugitive has not fled from justice, or that the offence charged is not a crime under the Federal Constitution, or that the State making the requisition has no jurisdiction in the matter, then his duty is, to refuse compliance with it. For these poir we have always strenuously contended, and we rejoice now to find our views sustained by such an authority. Let us hear no more of the duty of blind obedience to Executive requisitions.

But there is another point in the opinion of the ttorney General, on which we take the liberty to express our total dissent. After quoting the clause of the Constitution relating to the recapture of fugitives from labor, he says:

"Under this protecting clause, no law or regula-tion of Pennsylvania can impair the master's right in his fugitive female slave, but it exists during her flight and concealment, as fully, to all intents, as if she had never fled. One of the incidents of that right is, not only to recapture and possess the mother, but such increase as she may have while in her fugitive condition. Any law or act of Pennsylvania, which would inpair the right to the incident or natural increase of the fugitive property, would be as null and void as if it sought to deny the right to the property itself." This is certainly a most remarkable opinion to

be given by any lawyer who values his reputation The law of slavery is local. Each State determines for itself what shall be property, but its laws are in force only within its own limits. Maryland law regards certain baman beings as property; Pennsylvania law repudiates the idea of property in man, and regards human beings as ncapable of being the subjects of property. Were it not for the stipulation in respect to fugitive slaves in the Federal Constitution, to which both States are parties, a slave escaping into Pennsylvania from Maryland would be free; his former owner would not dream of re-claiming him because he was property under the laws of Maryland, for those laws have no force in Pennsylvania. A fugitive from service, escaping from one State into another, is subject to recla not because he is property, but because the Federal Constitution has provided for his reclamation. As the provision is against natural right, and exceptional to the sovereignty of the State in which do hereby covenant and agree, to and with the strictly construed. The letter of the law must govern. What is this letter?" No person held to escrice or liber of State number the laws thousand, at the rate of ner for every escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

A woman, held to service or labor under the aws of Maryland, escapes into Pen sylvania. All the right her alleged owner has to reclaim her, is conferred by this clause. He can reclaim her, simply because she was held in his service "under the laws" of Maryland, and "escaped into" anothr State. Either of these conditions not existing. ne could not reclaim her. Before she is reclaimed, while yet in Pennsylvania, she gives birth to child. The law of Maryland runs, pars sequitur ventrem. " All men are born free," is the law of Pennsylvania. Unless it be admitted that Maryland law is in force in Pennsylvania, in other rords, that the latter is a province of the former, the child is free by law and in fact.

Nor is there any overruling provision in the Federal Constitution : for this provides only for the case of fugitives from service. Can it be alleged that the child was held to service or labor under the laws of Maryland? It was never in that State. Can it be alleged that it escaped from Maryland into Pennsylvania? It was born in the latter, and has never left it. To seize it, and convey it to Maryland, as a slave, is kidnapping of the most outrageous character.

The Attorney General is rigid in his construction of the clause of the Constitution relating to responsible despot. He, probably poor, and with fugitives from justice. He admits that a citizen a family dependent upon his daily labor, may be ity of that profusion of white bosoms, which seem of one State may commit acts within its limits, dismissed without a moment's notice; but the made on purpose to catch the water or grease which shall affect injuriously the rights of citi-selfish employers have guarded themselves against that may drop from the too hasty mouth? zens of another State, and yet denies that he can the slightest inconvenience, by compelling him to be indicted as a fugitive from justice, within the give them one month's notice, when he wishes to meaning of the Constitution. Something more, to leave their service, on pain of leang not only designed to keep the wearer all the while in he says, is required under this instrument: "He the month's wages regularly remaded by them, must have fled from the State which seeks his recap- but also whatever other sums may be due him. ture." Inconvenience, he admits, may result from Their abrupt dismissal of him may subject him thus adhering to the letter of the Constitution, and his family to terrible privation and suffer- er our admiration. Anything approaching to but far greater evils " would spring from allowing | ing; his sudden departure from their service can a State to extend its criminal code" to another at the most only diminish for a time their profits. State. And yet, entertaining this sound princi- The bond guards their smallest rights, and leaves ple of strict construction, this gentleman asserts him at their mercy.

that the clause of the Constitution, providing in It gives to the Superintendent or Chief Agent as if it were a mere encumbrance. Heavy skirts that the clause of the Constitution, providing in service or labor under the laws of one State, escaping inte another, embraces the case of persons who were never sold to service or labor under the Laborer can do nothing, while in the service of laws of any State, and have never escaped from the Company, by uniting with his fellow-laborers, one State into another! The opinion is a dis- in any way, no matter how lawful, to secure bet grace to the Lawyer who has uttered, and the Lawgivers who have endorsed it. We hope the in association with his fellows, "to affect the pol-Court, for, blased as that Tribunal is in favor of without incurring the forfeiture of the month's slaveholding claims, we do not believe it is yet wages always retained, and also the rest of the prepared to recognise by construction the law of pay due him. Recollect, the Superintendent is

INDIANA CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Judge Lockhart (Dem.) is regularly nominated son, late Representative in Congress. We do not know who or what the new nominee is, but we are glad that Mr. Albertson is set aside. We must believe that it is the true policy of anti-slavery for the sake of obtaining bread. oters to secure the defeat of every man who, as pause of Freedom.

Dunham is re-nominated in the second district.

He is like Albertson, only a little more so: Robinson is out again in the third district When in Congress, he ran well for a season, but gave way in the last session. We hope the antislavery men may find one to vote for, with more

Julian is in the field in the fourth district. He is a true man, not only on the Slavery, but the Land Reform Question. He is worth a host

own section, and in favor of human bondage.

McGaughey, one of the three Whigs from the
North who voted for the infamous Fugitive Law, lesires to be a candidate for reëlection in the seventh district.

"In the eighth, MoDonald, the present member, and Daniel Mace, are candidates for the Democratic nomination, with nearly equally balanced prospects of obtaining it. W. K. Rochester, of Lafayette, is the Whig candidate.

"In the ninth, Dr. Fitch will probably be the

"In the ninth, Dr. Fitch will probably be the Democratic nomines for reelection. The Whig candidate is not as yet agreed upon.

"In the tenth, Mr. Harlan, the present member, Judge Borden, and D. B. Herriman, are the prominent candidates for the Democratic nomination. Several Whigs have been spoken of, but no one settled upon as the Whig candidate, or formally announced as an aspirant.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

We have referred in another column to the action of the Disunion Convention of South Carolina. The newspapers occupy too much space with the record of its proceedings. On the 8th of May it adjourned sine die, after having adopted the following unimportant resolutions:

"1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the State of South Carolina cannot submit to the wrongs and aggressions which have been perpetrated by the Federal Government and the Northern States, without dishonor and ruin; and hat it is necessary to relieve herself therefrom, whether with or without the cooperation of other outhern States.

"2. Resolved, That concert of action with one

or more of our sister States of the South, whether through the proposed Southern Congress, or in any other manner, is an object worth many sacrifices, but not the sacrifice involved in submission.

"3. Resolved, That we hold the right to seemsion to be essential to the sovereignty and free-dom of the States of this Confederacy; and that the denial of that right would furnish to an inared State the strongest additional cause for its "4. Resolved, That this meeting looks with con-

fidence and hope to the Convention of the people, to exert the sovereign power of the State in de-fence of its rights, at the earlies, practicable peiod, and in the most effectual ma the Legislature to adopt the most speedy and effectual measures towards the sate of 2.7

Mr. Wm. H. Gist submitted the following res

" Resolved, That this meeting is not disposed separate from those who express a willingness to abide the fate of the State; that we cordially accept their pledge to sustain the action of the Con-stitutional Convention, and that we have an abid-ing confidence that South Carolina will present n undivided front to her enemies. The resolution was adopted unanimously, and

with great applause. Since the passage of these formidable res

ions, the President and nearly all his Secretaries, we learn, have left Washington, and are on their way with railroad speed to the frontier of New The chivalry will be astonished to see such

onsequences following their action.

THE MARYLAND MINING COMPANY AND THE MINERS.

We have received a printed circular, dated Frostburgh, Maryland, signed by William Cloughan, on behalf of the miners of the Eckhart mines, asking the aid of all friends of Labor for the removal of grievances under which, it is aleged, they are suffering. They first petitioned he resident manager for relief, but obtaining none, they have submitted a memorial to the Maryland Mining Company's Foard, at New

The form of the Bond they are compelled to sign, as a necessary condition to being employed, printed with the memorial, and a single glance shows that it is intended to subject Labor to the absolute control of Capital. We give it as we find it, with the blanks: " Know all Men by these Presents: That -

serve the said Company to the best of —— knowledge and ability as ———, in consideration of pay shall—to be paid for by the said Company on the regular monthly pay days, as fixed by the regulations of the works; and that—have further agreed to allow the said Company to retain, at all times, out of the wages to become due to—the full sundrefor one month's pay, so long as—shall regular in the service of said Company; and that if turing the term of service—shall become party to any strike, or enter into any constitution.

be due to — at the time for wages of labor, shall be forfeited to said Company; and it shall be lawful for said Company to dismiss — from its service and to expel — from its premises; and — have further agreed not to quit the service of said Company without first having left with the Chief Clerk, or Keeper of the Rooks of said Company, one month's previous the Books of said Company, one month's previous notice of ———intention so to do, under the penalty of the forfeiture above named; Provided, alstract use or grace in a hat nearly a foot higher the service of said Company at any time, without formal notice, by and with the consent of the General Superintendent or Chief Resident Agent material being worked up where least needed and of said Company, and in such case — to be paid the wages that may be due — at that time in full. In witness whereof, attest — hand, this — day of —, 18—."

Executioner, over the Laborers, and secures the Slavery as the Common Law of the United States. to be the sole judge of the offence. If he choose to pronounce a subscription to the memorial an act offecting "the policy, interest, or operations" of the Company, he can appropriate the wages of the miner for two or three months to the use of expel him from its premises-and there is no appeal. The poor miner has been compelled to sign the bond establishing such a despotism over him,

All this is abominable. The principle of asso-Representative in Congress, has betrayed the ciation among working men, for their protection, should be held sacred. It is their most efficient safeguard against the grasping selfishness of associated wealth. If it be denied to one class of laborers, it may be denied to all classes. Would the journeymen printers, carpenters, or bricklayers, submit to an arrangement between them and employers, which should make a lawful union among themselves, for the purpose of raising their wages, a crime, to be judged of alone by an irre-sponsible agent, and punished with forfeiture of

two or three months' wages? We hope the miners everywhere, and all work-

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.—The President having been invited by the Directors of the New York and Eric Rraiload Company to attend oration of the completion of their work or the 16th inst., accepted the invitation, and started from Washington, last Monday morning, in company with Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, Mr. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Hall, Postmaster General, and Mr. Crittenden, Attorney

The most retiring and quiet member of the Cabinet is Mr. Corwin, who writes no letters, and makes no visitations, for the purpose of keeping himself before the public. By the way, the New York Herald has lately contained some articles reflecting injuriously upon the integrity of Mr. Corwin. We differ from this gentleman in politics, and deprecate his continuance in the present Cabinet, but we cannot bear to see him wronged The Government has never had in its service a public officer of stricter integrity and fidelity than Tom. Corwin.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. April, 1861. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Wash-

There are several good articles in this number. but by far the best is one on Revolution and Counter-Revolution, in Prussia and Hungary. The cause of Hungary is vindicated, justice is done to the noble Kossuth, and England is justly censured for not interfering in behalf of the Patriots against the aggressive Despotism of Russia. There is another article administering a richly merited castigation to Harriet Martineau and Henry George Atkinson, the joint authors of a new-light philosophy on man's nature. The review notices in a very honorable manner the un-pretending but engedingly valuable little book on the West Indies, by our friend Mr. Bigelow, of the New York Evening Post.

STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. New York: Lewis Colby. For sale by R. Farnham, Wash

ington.

The American publisher has given to our coun try a very seasonable and useful English work, by Edward B. Underhill, with an introduction by S. T. Cutting, of New York. It is in the form of An Historical Survey of Controversies pertaining to the Rights of Conscience, from the English Reformation to the Settlement of New England, and must be of special interest at the present time, when supremacy over men's consciences claimed in behalf of Human Law.

BATTLES OF THE WALDENSES. By Rev. J. T. Headley. New York : John S. Taylor. For sale by Franck Taylor, Mr. Headley evidently belongs to the church

nilitant, and has a great relish for carnal weapons. His pen runs on bloody battles and sieges, and deeds of valor on the "ensanguined plain." His latest production is a lively narrative of the pattles of a people who have immortalized themselves by their devotion to Truth, and heroic daring and suffering in its behalf.

DICTIONARY of Mechanics' Engine Work and Engine No. 28. New York: D. Appleton & Co. This work, so often noticed in our column for sale by R. Farnham, Washington, D. C.

THE WHIG ALMANAC, 1851. New York: Greeley & Mo Elrath.
The Almanac sent out by the Tribune Office is always a good one. Its political statements are

generally full and minute; and it contains a great leal of matter important for purposes of reference.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

The Southern Press manifests a laudable anxiety for the enlightenment of the South. Its colmns last Monday were enriched with a report of the proceedings, addresses, and resolutions of the anniversary of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and of the speech of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. We hope our neigh-nevertheless allows the sale of all there is in bors may escape indictment in South Carolina as them every day at the counter of the employed, ries. It might be prudent not to put so nuch inflammatory matter in their paper at once. "selfish system," nor am I denying to the class

INNOVATION IN DRESS.

Some of the ladies of Syracuse, New York, are of men under discussion any quality which husetting an example of innovation in dress, which manity, in any condition, may boast of. The may effect quite a revolution in the world of mob and the millionaires, the mass and the upfashion. The New York Tribune thus describes per ten, are all alike essentially; they are all said the apparel adopted by them :

"We understand that it consists of full Turk- world of. Indeed, if there be any difference of ish trousers, fastened at the ancles, and skirts coming down a trifle below the knees. The waist is made loose, and according to the taste of the is made loose, and according to the taste of the wearer. The lady editor of a paper at Senaca wearer. The lady editor of a paper at Senaca Falls, and several ladies at Syraouse, have lately adopted this style of dress, which they claim is far preferable to the street-wiping skirts now in vogue. A daughter of a distinguished philanthropist in the central part of this State has also adopted this new fashion, and on a late occasion appeared in public in such a dress, made of the most costly materials. The editors of the Syraouse papers growingly of the heavy and effect. papers speak glowingly of the beauty and effect of this novel innovation."

Whatever may be said of this style of dress. use will reconcile us to almost everything. What beauty, for example, is there in a boot made to extend two inches beyond the toes? What abstract use or grace in a hat nearly a foot higher material being worked up where least needed and most burdensome? On what principle of common sense or good taste can anybody justify the use of an immense stock or cravat, compressing When a miner has signed this bond, he has the blood vessels about the neck, and making the placed himself at the mercy or caprice of an ir- poor victim look as if he were in the stocks? But use reconciles us to all these things, a

well as to the mathematically out coat, apparently mind that he is a prisoner in broadcloth. We come to think them beautiful, and the more precise and stiff and constraining they are, the greatnature, we resent as an eccentricity. So of woman's dress. Strange protuberanc

appear about the collar bone. The poor stomach

terms only for the reclamation of persons held to of the Company the power of Judge, Jury, and are suspended on the hips, and sway upon the lower part of the abdomen, seemingly intended to severest and most summary punishment. The produce prolapsus. The largest portion of the bonnet is thrown on the back head, and the face left exposed to the sun, unless a veil be interposed, which, we suppose, is used to benefit the sight. Neck, bosom, and arms, are bared whenever a signal impression is to be produced, question may be brought before the Supreme loy, interest, or operations" of the Company, as at dress parties, for example, no matter how horribly wet and cold the weather. Immensely wide skirts are worn, of course, to conceal the form bestowed by Nature; and long skirts are used, to facilitate, we presume, the walk of the wearer, especially when climbing hills or steps, and also to catch the mud in rainy weather, and all the dust in dry weather. So far as we can see, both sexes are the victims the first district, Indiana, in place of Albert- the Company, dismiss him from its service, and of the absurd fancies of tailors and mantua-

makers. There is no grace, or comeliness, or common sense, in the modern style of dress. But how are we to help ourselves, is the question-The clothes' artists are an obstinate race of beings; they evidently think mere highly of their own creations than of Nature's; the human form divine they regard as the mere raw material, and they never rest satisfied till they have worked it up into such queer shapes as you see in perfection only in the Fashion Plates. The ladies of Syracuse have undertaken a formidable reform. We hope they will not exclude the male gender from their benevolent enterprise. Is there any reason, why both sexes might not compromise on the wide trousers and loose frock?

THE CARNEROSS FAMILY.-This interesting family have been performing for some nights past to large audiences at Odd Fellows' Hall, and, judgof your spurious Democrats.

Dr. Ritchey, it is said, will be the Democratic of force, against which the old revolution of force, against which the old re

"THE DUTY OF ANTI-SLAVERY VOTERS."

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.] With the multitude of working men employed at wages by capitalists, the question of person liberty or chattel slavery is by no means the principal one of the times. They are too much occupied with their own social and pecuning privations, too much occupied with the general terests of productive industry, and the more equitable distribution of wealth in their on world, to give an effective sympathy to the slan of the South. With them, the first necessities life are at stake, or, if daily bread is regularly earned by daily toil, the felt insecurity of the provision presses upon them; and this feeling is enhanced by the wants of that ambition and aspi ration which civil freedom inspires for themselve and for their dependencies. They are not a much at ease in their own condition as to feel the impulses of a disinterested philanthropy. The emancipation of the bondman does not come easi ly home to their sympathies, for the want of analogy to their own evils and necessities. Nor do the theories which grow up out of their own familiar speculations easily apply to the slave's condition.

The English and Irish poor tacitly assent to emancipation doctrines at home, where they mean nothing near and practical to themselves; but no an immigrant in a hundred from either of these islands will acknowledge abolitionism here. They are Democrats, and nothing else, upon the instinct that arrays itself against the forms of oppression which affects themselves, wherever you find them whether in the alms-house or custom-house, in the church or gin-shop. Daniel O'Connell might say what he pleased in their name at home, but here he lost all his power on this point, and Fatner Matthew altered his attitude to the subject marvellously, when he came under the influencer our climate.

These people are coming to us from every king. dom of Europe, by millions; almost immediately they are active elements of our political movements, and they seem, as a rule, insensible to the claims of the chattel slave. For this, there are many occasional causes, but the primary and eff. cient one is such as affords no hope of removal And the native laborers of our great cities are for the like cause, as far from the sentiment, and as indifferent to the demands of Abolitionism, as

In truth, it is the great problem of labor, in relations to capital, or the system of property, that occupies these people. Bring them a system of rights and remedies in this interest, and they will isten; or give them a method of exerting their political power hopefully to this end, and they will allow you to add whatever philanthropy to remote objects you please, which will not encumber their own work. They are not hostile, but they are not concerned; and if ever they behave with violent injustice in this matter, it is not from any sentimental antagonism, but in recklessness and wantonness toward that which is nothing to them but its annoyance.

The free negro and the slave understand the natter of personal liberty much better than these. The want of it, and the fresh and well-contracted enjoyment of it, keep the feeling warm and strong in our colored people; but it touches the free laborer nowhere near enough to be felt venemently. He has never feared bondage; he does not find his freedom a positive and productive blessing; self-government is pretty well balanced in his condition, by self-dependence, and all its burdens and responsibilities; for in embarrassed circumstances it is not a matter of perpetual exultation, and for that reason less efficient as a sentiment. Indeed, there are some pinching places in the toller's experiences where the Declaration of Independence does feel like "a rhetorical flourish," and that "inalienable liberty"a mockery, because, while it forbids the sale of the man's bones and muscles upon the auction-block,

I am neither assuming nor accepting that the

men-such men as God will yet make a beautiful recepticity for truth induced by conditions, it is the poor who first accept the gospel of reform; for it is to them that it is eminently adapted; but it is because it is so adapted to their own conditions that they receive it. The proclamation of "liberty to the captive" makes the "year of the Lord acceptable to them that are bound." Nothing in the nature of things can better dispose the poor and illiterate toward redeeming truth than the rich, cultivated, and refined, except their special adjustment to it in circumstances; and accordingly it is found, in all time, that the majorities have accepted for themselves what they want. ed for themselves, neglecting, if not opposing, the extension beyond their own sphere and affinities. The believing Jew has even his doubts if the Gentiles are included in the covenant of grace; and it is only the greater spirits who understand the brotherhood, the unity of the race. Closely examined, the difference between tyrant and slave, oppressed and oppressor, is not so great that the whole breadth of the "great gulf" lies between them, either here or hereafter. Providence redeems the world by devoting the very highest, his chosen ones, to the service of the lowest. The intermediate styles of men are to nearly in the condition of objects, to be active agents of the beneficent work. The missionary and martyr race look through the whole, they see the end from the beginning, they reveal the truth, anticipating its establishment. In their enthusiasm they are prone to imagine that "the ends of the world have come upon them," that they "stand in the last days," and that "the day of the Lord is at hand." Nevertheless, it is a certainty of both reason and experience, that the better time" must wait till it is woven gradually and smoothly into the life of the world. Government, which is only the public business of the community, will not take up the redemption of society on speculation; and political parties, whose instincts are measured by their uses, get blind and furious when the over-bright light is flared into their eyes. Reform, to get recognised and legislated into force, must first get itself infused

My point is, that Southern slavery, though it ouches every concern of our lives, mingles in every speculation, and mixes with every form of business though it follows the American over the world, a shadow upon his path, and an impediment to every movement—though the slave-hunt in which the African was first captured, in his native wilderness, are reënacted every day before our eyes, in his recapture, chattel slavery is yet not the question with the uprising masses of socie ty. They have their own liberty asserted complete in paper characters; they have all its forms in familiar use, and now they are intent upon securing its essence, its substantial promise, in fact. Popular rights, sharply scrutinized, turn out to be only the right and position of a hard fight for the means of life, to the majority; and the common soldiery, in the great battle of business competition, are occupied, as they never were beler, with forwarding the progress which they have already made, and securing the actual fruits of it.

into the life and manners of the people, and

thence reflected in the political administration.

Some day soon, the Reformers, who are so upon the sentiment, and the Progressives, who are busy with their own necessities, will understand each other; the Insight and the Impulse will harmonize, and the old repugnances against each other will be dropped along with the old insurrectionary battle-cries which have lost all their pertinence and power; for, in fact, the feudalism of property which reigns now, is wholly unlike the foudalism

the Cape do 1 end of this, so the contrary, rebels on all 1 tlers with the military supp aid his soldi seems, in trut protection, in course the off Government have already killed, a thous the bye, the I hended in six The Europ tails of Germ ests (conflicti on their oars. has certainly

ous opposition ernment to oisely as it ex the series of have to repe that it will p gencies by w in it will find mination of have a far l their rights, t lessness and than they pos 1848. On the to create jeal to concert of tween the G tion, they are before; and i in the altered chequers. E ears in debt. their subjects more bitterly maintain the present posit

tionary effort not be surpris occurrence of the Continent All eyes (wherein the d ing, each with election. I ne of reaction ar ary efforts to auspected of attitutional R tion of that of

and Marat, in but a rehash o

DL. V.

solute monarchy could do. The despotism of casts, color, prejudice, and bigotry, are over, with all their pride and dignity. The parties in the all their pride and dignity. The parties in the struggle really are capital and labor, and the old watchwords of personal liberty and political emption. Once they were the object and end, now they are but a scaffolding to reach it. But when all the parties of progress fully comprehend the philosophy and method of their great purpose, it will be accomplished; for then it will have all its friends in firm array, it will have all its own power, and the consent also of all that is important in the opposition; for the integral plan will comprehend them and their interests plan will comprehend them and their interests too. The achievement will not stand upon the precarious foundation of conquest, but on the broad basis of accorded right, and then "a nation may be born in a day," but not till then.

The project of a new Democratic party, with your permission, I will examine in my next, and your permission, I will examine in my next, and your permission, I will examine in my next, and your permission, I will examine in my next, and your permission, I will examine in my next, and your permission, I will examine in my next, and your permission, I will examine in my next, and your permission, I will examine in my next, and your permission, I will examine in my next, and your permission, I will examine in my next, and your permission, I will examine in my next, and your permission, I will examine in the ode the only parties in France who are perfect. It yet also the the prolocm (of Republicanism in their country) work itself to let the prolocm (of Republicanism in the country) work itself to let the prolocm (of Republicanism in their country) work itself to let the prolocm (of Republicanism in their country) work itself to let the prolocm (of Republicanism in their country) work itself to let the prolocm (of Republicanism in the country) want time. If danger of movmenters is the tr ambition and aspiires for themselves They are not so lition as to feel the ailanthropy. The loes not come easi. for the want of

your permission, I will examine in my next, and vill then, perhaps, find some conclusion in my ideas about the general matter, here something too bald and disjointed in form for my purpose.

THE EUROPEAN WORLD.

The wages of national injustice forcibly illus by military statistics concerning the occupation of Algeria by the French—England paying dearly for the custom of her Government in appointing men to high and profitable places on account of their connection with leading families—The colonists of the Cape Colony engage reluctantly in the Kafir war—The solution of the Dresden Conference pro-blem—The restoration of the old Diet must fail to blem—The restoration of the old Diet must fail to protect the old Governments against their peoples—The pregnant signs of the times in Germany—The approaching French Presidential election—The Republicans again being maligned by the other parties—M. Leon Faucher, the new Chief Ministrem—His experiment apparently rash—He is very unpopular with all parties—His characteristics—Frenchmen are behind the age as political economists—There is no telling the probable result of Frenchmen are behind the age as political economists—There is no telling the probable result of Faucher's Administration—The day for French revolutionary efforts has departed—Saldanha measurably checked, in Portugal—Narvaez's resignation was the signal for Saldanha's rising—Portugal a checquer-board for the intriguing game of Diplomatists stationed in Lisbon from abroad—Some accounts of Saldanha and Portuguese politics, &c. NEW YORK, May 11, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era: No better and more glaring illustration of the fact that national wrong-doing, like that of individuals, is apt to be followed by adequate punishment, is to be found, than may be gathered from recent French military reports, from which I condense the following statistics, viz:

France possesses in Algeria a region of country about as large as the English Cape of Good Hope colony. In 1846, to maintain it, France kept an army of 100,000 men, at a cost of 112,000,000 francs, only 12,000,000 of which were levied in Algeria. Thus, in that year, the colony cost France £4,000,000 sterling, and the abstraction of 100,000 of her able-bodied citizens from industrial pursuits, to protect a population of 50,000 French, and 100,000 natives. Since 1846, she has reduced this force and its contingent expense one-fourth, leaving a permanent drain on the treasury on this account of £3,000,000 sterling, annually. From 1831 to 1848, 1,000,000 of French soldiers served in Algeria, 1,142,000 of whom passed through the hospitals-that is, there was more than each man once a year in hospital! But 3,500 of this million of men, in the prime of life, died on the field of battle, while quite 100,000 died of illness.

France assailed unoffending Algeria originally only for the purpose of conquest. It was the policy of the French Government to send its discontented and dangerous population on that errand, only by way of giving them employment abroad, which, while ridding the Government of France of their dreaded presence, should at the same time gratify the pride of those remaining at home, who were supposed to be longing to have their country embark in military enterprises, to freshen or perpetuate the military reputation France obtained under Napoleon.

As a market, or a profitable producing acquisition, Algeria has proved to be almost a perfec blank. She is literally a ferocious and most powerful wolf, which France has by the ears, not daring to let go her hold upon them. England's northern and western African conquests have turned out hardly more profitable, though undertaken for the more praiseworthy end-the exten sion of her commerce. It is estimated now, that the Kafir war at present raging around the Cape colony will cost the British Exchequer £10,000,000. I have already written you, that for this particular contest Britain is indebted to the pomposity, self-conceit, ignorance, and brutality of a single man— Sir Harry Smith, the Queen's Governor of the colony. This result of his conduct is paying dear, indeed, for indulging in the custom under which he was sent there—viz: nominating to high places members of distinguished families only on account of their family connection with prominent members of the Home Government. But ever since England has had colonies, this has been her Government's practice, though time and again a like penalty has been paid for indulging in it. Latest accounts received in England from the Cape do not encourage the hope of a speedy end of this, so far, unusually bloody contest. On the contrary, additional tribes are joining the rebels on all hands; and so incensed are the settlers with the conduct of the Governor and his military supporters, that they are persuaded to aid his soldiers only with great reluctance. It seems, in truth, to be a war undertaken for their protection, in which they remain neutral! Of course the official accounts are full of reports of Government successes. Thousands of the natives have already fallen. Yet for every hundred killed, a thousand rise up to revenge their murder by authority of "the laws of war;" which, by the bye, the Duke of Wellington (on a very late occasion in Parliament) declared to be comprehended in six words—viz: "the will of the com-

manding general."

The Europa brought us no very important de tails of German news. In that quarter all interests (conflicting) and parties appear to be lying on their oars. The Dresden Conference project has certainly exploded, and there is to be no serious opposition on the part of any German Government to the restoration of the old Diet, pre-cisely as it existed prior to the commencement of the series of revolutions of 1848 and 1849. I have to repeat my before expressed conviction, that it will prove totally inadequate to the emer gencies by which the Governments represented in it will find themselves surrounded ere the termination of the current decade. The peoples have a far better knowledge of themselves, o their rights, their strength, and of the utter faithlessness and untrustworthiness of their masters than they possessed in the beginning of the year 1848. On the other hand, while all the elements to create jealousies and rivalries most dangerous to concert of action are to be perpetuated as be tween the Governments by this simple restoration, they are weaker in every point of view than before; and in no respect more glaringly so than in the altered condition of their respective exchequers. Every one of them is over head and ears in debt. Their creditors are pressing, and their subjects are scrutinizing and complaining more bitterly than ever against the taxation to maintain their tyrants of all degrees in their present positions. All these signs bode revolutionary efforts, most significantly so. We may not be surprised, at any moment, to hear of the occurrence of serious "troubles" in that region of the Continent at this time apparently in a traper the Continent, at this time apparently in a trance.

All eyes (political) are turned on France,
wherein the different political parties are preparing, each with vigor, for the approaching general election. I notice that the writers in the interes of reaction are everywhere predicting revolution caspected of the design of overturning the Connal Republic, and installing a second edi-

solute monarchy could do. The despotism of In truth, the Republicans of most orders appear to be the only parties in France and are professional to be the only parties and are professional to be the only parties and are professional to be the only parties are professional to be the only parties and are professional to be the only parties and are professional to be the only parties are

storm of uncertainties by which he is surrounded better than any other living Frenchman could. Though he has no hold on the country, he is highly esteemed for his personal qualities, for his clear and independent understanding, and for his courage, which is equal to any demands upon it. He is certainly above more restricted and retired. age, which is equal to any demands upon it. He is certainly above mere party views and motives, belonging to no faction, and therefore showing neither the prejucices, the faith, the wild expectations, nor the tortuous projects, of any one of them. Alone of prominent French statemen, he is a Free Trader after the Cobden and Bright idea. Yet he may by no means essay to engraft his free trade views upon the policy of his administration; for, though the French lead the European age of progress in almost everything else, they are twenty years behind the times in the science of political economy. "Government proscience of political economy. "Government pro-tection" is the basis of the theory of the Social-ists. As they comprise more than a moiety of the Republicans of France, they of course reject a doctrine which strikes at the root of all their

the radicals, being imbued with socialism, will have none of it.

It would be extreme folly to venture to predict the issue of his administration, against which a whirlwind of Republican and Socialist opposition and a storm of reactory and military combinations are already organizing. It may be safe to declare in advance, however, that, as here, all opposition to Government in France will hereafter expend itself in "blowing." The day for violence there is gone past recall. A large majority of the French believe that the Republic is un fait accompli, and that to attempt revolution by force or the French believe that the Republic is in factoring, and that to attempt revolution by force of arms cannot better the condition of any one class or interest, great or small. Under these circumstances, though furious appeals will even increase in French politics, the political problem of that Republic cannot fail to work itself out in

peace.
The Government of Portugal has already proved virtually successful in Saldanha's affair. The King reached and took possession of the important fortress of Santarem, ahead of the rebel chief. Saldanha continues in arms, however, and is gathering recruits from the regular army, by regiments and companies. He will have no oth-ers, declaring that his effort embraces no single popular element, being designed only to oust the Ministry, not in any manner to disturb the Ministry, not in any manner to disturb the Queen's authority or the due operation of the laws governing Church and State. The resignation of Narvaez, (late Spanish Prime Minister.) who, though of another Kingdom, successfully managed to sustain the Count de Thomar in power in Portugal, afforded diplomatists stationed at Lisbon the opportunity to make Saldanha's affair.

affair. It is also notorious that the French and English It is also notorious that the French and English Envoys were at the bottom of it. Their respective Governments aim to so change the policy of the Queen's Government, as to obtain important advantages for their own countries. For a long series of years Portugal has been a prey, first to one foreign Government and country, and then to another. Spain held her in leading-strings during Narvaez's ascendency; as England before. If Lord John Russell can accomplish his end in this connection, Saldanha will be soon installed in Thomar's place, to govern literally as England's regent, as Thomar now governs for the benefit of Spain. Saldanha was in power from some time in 1847, to January, '49. His administration was signalized for its corruption and tyranny.

his position with his clueen, so as greatly to said her terror at the progress of revolution in Europe, then at its height, you will remember. She thought herself and her throne safer in the hands of his enemies, the Cabrals, who represent the influences in her state avowing devotion to the church doctrines (political and religious) of the darkest ages of Portuguese superstition and despotism. Cabral, or the Count de Thomar, therefore, came into power, as before remarked, in January, 1849; and Saldanha (who had preferred liberalism) was thrown into disgrace and opposition. Two years is a long time for a Portuguese magnate to bear such negligence in silence. Since the fall I'wo years is a long time for a roce. Since the fall to bear such negligence in silence. Since the fall of Narvaez he has evidently watched his opportuof Narvaez he has evidently watched his opportunity, and after having the other day attended the levee, and smilingly kissed her Majesty's hand, he started to Cintia with his aids-de-camp, and forthwith raised the standard of revolt. His cry is for a responsible Ministry, an honest and economical budget, and a fair and free election, all of which are guarantied in the Portuguese constitution, though their enjoyment is a thing so far unheard of in that quarter. Britain is under treaty to protect the Queen on her throne, yet Britain cannot dictate her Government. So if she chooses to place her Government in the hands of Naples even Britian, by treaty, must see that the Queen's to place her Government in the hands of Naples even, Britian, by treaty, must see that the Queen's authority is preserved intact; or, in other words, that Naples governs Portugal. So much for the boasted "liberal" British influences in that quarter. British broadsides before the end of this affair will again be necessary to protect the Queen in her royal palace of the Necessidades. Palace was never more fitly named, for its occupant is always in a strait. It is unfortunate for Portugal that the Duke of Palmella is dead. The good Duke of Terceira, though yet living, has lost weight and character. The Court is in dread, evidently, lest Saldanha may throw himself wholly into the hands of the ultra Septembristas, the party who pretend to advocate sweeping reforms in the Government, the radicals of the Kingdom. I shall not be surprised (if Saldanha holds his shall not be surprised (if Saldanha holds his ground for a month) to find Spain recalling Narvaez, through fear of the spread of his revolution over the border.

Liberalist.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

TORONTO, April 30, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era: Previous to describing Toronto, which I would advise travellers from the United States to take on their way to the Falls of Niagara, whence a steamboat runs daily to Lewiston, and Niagara immediately opposite that place, I shall point out what, in common with others, I have found the most agreeable and least fatiguing route after leaving New York-the Eric railroad line, the fare to Geneva being \$6, and thence to Rochester \$1.50; from which place to Toronto boats run-daily during the summer months, the charge on board of which including very good cabin fare-being \$3; making that for the entire distance only \$10.50; and which may be traversed in for-

ty hours.

Passengers who are not hurried by business, and who can afford to leiter on the way, can take the morning boat which leaves New Yc-k for Jersey City, sleep that night at Geneva, at the foot of Seneca Lake, arrive at Rochester on the following day, and there take steamer for Toronto. This is far preferable to embarking in a steamer at New York for Albany, and, on arriving there, taking the cars and travelling all night to Rochester.

I omitted to mention that attached to the wall, near the altar, was a figure of the Virgin Mary, having above it a light-blue canopy beautifully festooned, before which some devotee occasionally prostrated herself.

A very peculiar custom prevails here, and I believe elsewhere in Canada, when Protestants and Roman Catholics intermarry, previous to which it is stipulated that the children that may be born who are females shall be brought up in the creed of the mother, and the males according to that of the father. and who can afford to leiter on the way, can take

Those, on the other hand, who find time an oh-

after passing through the most or oscillation and imposing scenery in America—the train running for a considerable distance near the Delaware river. At the head of the Seneca, the travellers will find a commodious boat, on board of which they can take breakfast or tea, and enjoy a de-lightful sail of forty miles. It is this alternation of steamboat and cars which agreeably diversifies

this route, and in a great measure destroys the monotony of railroad communication. By taking one of the British boats at Rochester, passengers can call at several places on the Canadian side of the Lake, and enjoy the ention of that of the days of Robespierre, Danton, and Marat, in its stead. However, this is naught but a rehash of oft-repeated gloomy forebodings.

healthful and florid complexions contrast very favorably with the sallow countenances and flushed cheeks which one meets at every town in New York. Those at the former place take a good deal of equestrian exercise, and, being generally good figures, show off to advantage. But what pleases me most is to see them driving in a gig or carriage sometimes with a pair of horses, and managing the most high-spirited animals with the utmost case and unconcern, and exercising a complete command over their team.

Toronto is the original Indian name, but which was afterwards altered to Little York. It has been said that " a rose by any other name will smell as sweet;" but from some cause or another this city did not appear to prosper under its new name, but was generally known as "Muddy Litplans. This is the reason why free trade has the York; and subsequent to the last American made so little progress in France. The radicals have advanced it everywhere else; but in France the radicals, being imbued with socialism, will have now of it. sumed; since which it has rapidly increased, and

having the discernment to perceive that Toronto. from its position, must at some no very distant day become a place of commercial importance obtained grants of almost its entire site, which they afterwards laid out in lots, as did the Govrnment those portions which were not already in private hands; but in laying off the streets the affair was strangely bungled.

There are two principal streets, which extend the entire length of the town-King's and Queen's streets; at the termination of the former, at the east end of the city, the post road to Kingston, at the foot of Lake Ontario, commences-These streets are intersected by three or four others at right angles, which extend into the country at the northward; on one of which-Young street-McKenzie, with his rebel forces halted, when about five miles from Toronto, owing to which the city was saved from capture by surprise, the troops having been sent away by Sir Francis B. Head, to assist in putting down the rebellion in the Lower Province.

signalized for its corruption and tyranny.

The corruption of his administration weakened his position with his Queen, so as greatly to add to her terror at the progress of revolution in Europe,

The bishop resides within one of these areas, which is shut out from the public gaze by heavy brick walls that would enable him to withstand the assault of an enemy, if the enclosure were preperly defended.

All this is in bad taste; it is more—it is unjust

All this is in bad taste; it is more—it is unjust towards the citizens generally, and indicates an aristocratic leaning, intolerable to persons of an independent and generous turn of mind.

A large and handsome stone building has recently been erected on King street, in the rear of which is the public market, which is daily well supplied with meat and vegetables. At the termination of York street, which crosses King, stands Osgood Hall, where the courts of justice hold their sessions. It is rather a handsome building, but is cut up in the interior in a most extraordinary manner.

building, but is cut up in the interior in a most extraordinary manner.

The gentlemen of the legal profession claim the credit of having erected this building; but it came out in debate, during the last session of the Legislature, that to meet the expense an addition had been made to the fees on writs, so that the unfortunate clients were made the scape-goats.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral is rather a handerness and resistors building that like west of The Roman Catholic Cathedral is rather a handsome and spacious building, but, like most of the others, is built of yellow brick, which very much detracts from its appearance. I resided near this church during lent, and from "early morn to dewy eve" persons were continually entering and departing. Whatever other advantages Protestants may claim over Roman Catholics, they are far inferior to them in a scrupulous attention to those services of the sanctuary prescribed by the church.

I spent an hour there on Good Friday. On entering, I found a stream of men, women and

I spent an hour there on Good Friday. On entering, I found a stream of men, women, and children, passing in front of the altar, where three priests in white surplices were engaged in an occupation which for some time I did not comprehend. Having moved with the living stream that was passing inwards, and having reached sufficiently near, I discovered that each priest held in his left hand a mahogony cross about a foot in length, on which was an extended figure of the Saviour, made of silver, which those who passed, kneeling devoutly, kissed, the officiating priest wiping it after every salutation with a white handkerchief, which he held in his right hand.

At the canclusion of this ceremony, a procession was formed of the priests and a number of boys, in all about forty, who preceded the bishop, wearing his mitre. They went down the centre aiste, and thence to an altar at the north side of the church, profusely decorated with artificial flowers, whence they returned with lighted tapers, followed by the bishop bearing the sacramental cup carefully covered. This he deposited on the altar, after which he recited several prayers, the attendants being on their knees inside the railing around the altar, who in their turn chaunted various portions of the service. The bishop then retired to his stall, where he was partially disrobed, and a rich purple velvet cloak was thrown over his shoulders. Here, assisted by three or four priests, he chaunted the remaining portion of the service, and then retired; immediately upon which, the congregation dispersed. I omitted to mention that attached to the wall, near the altar, was a figure of the Virgin Mary, At the conclusion of this ceremony, a proces

to that of the father.

The effect of such an arrangement must be to

Those, on the other hand, who find time an object, may take the boat which leaves in the afternoon, and, by travelling all night, will arrive at Geneva early on the following day; then taking the forenoon train of cars to Rochester. In either case, passengers can proceed from the foot of Chambers street in the Hudson River cars to Dearborn, 24 miles, where a steamer connects with the Erie Railroad line.

Having arrived at the head of Seneca Lake, after passing through the most romantic and imposing scenery in America—the train running for a considerable distance near the Delaware river. At the head of the Seneca, the travellers

"Your cup may be purple, and mine may be blue,"

Deserves not the comfort they shed o'er the soul."

And I presume many of the marriages I have referred to do not originate in the Quixotic sort of love that is deaf to the appeals of reason and common sense; the woman who would wish permanently to secure the affections of the man of her choice would not hesitate to accompany him on the Lord's day to the place of worship he was wont to frequent:

"This hand shall lead my little son, and you, My faithful consort, shall our steps pursue."

There are two Protestant Episcopal churches

in which it has been conducted has more than once been considered a subject for legislative inquiry, and I see it stated in the papers that the conduct of the superintendent is about to be in-

conduct of the superintendent is about to be investigated.

I found the apartments and halls, as were the patients, perfectly clean; but there did not seem to me to be a proper classification of the inmates, and, without questioning the humane treatment they may receive, I saw little that was favorable to the restoration of reason.

Among the females was a rather genteel and interesting young married woman, whose malady, the steward told me, was evidently attributable to a violent and ungovernable temper. Now, there was a case requiring great tast and consideration; she should have been in a carpeted and furnished room, with some four or five others of a similar standing in society with herself; but she was in a comfortless apartment, uncarpeted, a similar standing in society with herself; but she was in a comfortless apartment, uncarpeted, and possessing little of the furniture to which she probably had been accustomed in her once happy home, and associating with persons of an evident-ly inferior rank in society, towards whom in her more lucid moments she must feel repugnance and aversion.

more lucid moments she must feel repugnance and aversion.

And what a lesson does this young creature's unhappy condition afford to parents, to induce them to check in childhood those ebullitions of temper which, if permitted to increase with increasing years, will ultimately dethrone the reason and embitter wedded life.

I believe I mentioned in a former letter that Mr. Thompson had been pointedly and personally attacked, in the columns of the Patrist, by the editor of that paper. This proceeding was universally condemned, and by none more so than by those who disapproved of the course the anti-slavery movement here had taken. It happened fortunately for Mr. Thompson, that among others who had formerly been acquainted with him was Dr. Clarke, who was at one time in the British army, who knew Mr. Thompson in India, and between whom exists a friendship of thirty years' duration. This gentleman inserted a letter in duration. This gentleman inserted a letter in

think it is to be regretted that these public meetiegs have assumed this character, as they have become a denominational affair, and in this way are prevented from accomplishing that good which they might otherwise have effected.

So far as relates to the disapproval of slavery in the abstract, I believe there is not a dissentient voice in this community; and if the members of the Anti-Slavery Society and this auxiliary will confine their efforts to succoring the fugitive slaves in this country, and endeavoring to improve their moral and social condition, and if all sacerdotal influence and bias were got rid of, they might ultimately receive very general support, dotal influence and bias were got rid of, they might ultimately receive very general support, and might be productive of much good to the unfortunate class of beings in whose behalf the sympathies of mankind are everywhere enlisted.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting was held in the Anti-Slavery Baptist Church, Lancaster, Jeffer-son county, Indiana, March 19, 1851, to take into consideration the propriety of calling a Christian Anti-Slavery Convention for the State of Indi-

The exercises were introduced by reading the

The exercises were introduced by reading the \$8th of Isaiah and prayer by Eld. E. Mathews. Hon. S. C. Stevens, of Madison, was called to the Chair, and Eld. John G. Craven, of Lancaster, was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman, being invited to address the meeting, described, in an able manner, the crisis to which we have arrived in the anti-slavery struggle, and showed what measures are necessary in order to check the progress of the slave power in its present triumphant career.

The following resolutions, submitted by the Chairman, were after discussion unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That this meeting declares the slaveholding system of the United States to be in itself a deep, dark, and radical sin against God, and all his holy precepts, commandments, and laws; and that its fruit is sinful, and only sinful, and that continually. and that continually.

2. Resolved, That all Christians, whether pri-

rate citizens, officers of churches, or preachers of the Gospel, should bear constant, direct, positive, and true testimony against the sin of slavehold-ing in these United States, in all lawful and Chrising in these United States, in all lawful and Christian ways and means in their power.

3. Resolved, That no Christian or Christian church should hold fellowship or be in communion with slaveholders or the defenders of slavery, and, wherever they are in such connection, they should free themselves therefrom as speedily as they can

they can.

4. Resolved, That the late act of Congress, call 4. Resolved, That the late act of Congress, called the Fugitive Slave Law, is unconstitutional, tyrannical, barbarous, cruel, and deeply sinful—that it is in conflict with the laws of God, and that no Christian should aid in its execution, or give it

Caristian should aid in its execution, or give it any aid, countenance, or sanction whatever.

5. Resolved, That all religious, moral, or Godfearing persons should in all cases boldly obey God rather than man, and suffer rather than commit a known sin.

A committee was appointed to report to the meeting two calls, one for a Christian, the other for political anti-charge constituents. Indeed

stevens, Lyman Hoyt, John McKay, Abraham Walton, M. W. Craig, Dr. E. Tibbets, Eld. E. Mathews, and Eld. John G. Craven.

After a brief interval, the committee reported

Call for a Christian Anti-Slavery Convention. The undersigned, professing Christians, of the State of Indiana, invite their Christian anti-slave-State of Indiana, invite their Christian anti-slavery fellow-citizens, of all denominations, to assemble in convention at Indianapolis, on the 28th day
of May next, to deliberate upon the proper and
true course of Christian labor and action in the
present crisis of their struggle and conflict with
slaveholders and pro-slavery aggression.

The persons invited are those of every Christian demonination who believe that slaveholding. tian denomination who believe that slaveholding, as it exists in these United States, is a radical sin, as it exists in these United States, is a radical sin, of itself, and that all its fruit is sinful, and that continually—that it is an urgent and fundamental duty of all Christians and Christian churches atterly and unconditionally to dissolve all Christian connection, fellowship, and commonon, with slaveholding, and bear testimony against it, by every lawful and Christian means that God has placed or may place in their power, and in all cases and under all circumstances to obey God rather than man.

and under all circumstances to obey Goo rather than man.

The convention will be a voluntary assembly, and the action they may take will bind no person who is not willing to be bound by it. The great object is consultation, and an endeavor, by exchange of opinion, to agree upon some united mode of Christian action in our opposition to slaveholding and the pro-slavery principles prevalent in our country.

our country.

The committee further reported the following: Call for a Political Anti-Slavery Convention:
The undersigned, citizens of the State of Indiana, inviteour fellow-citizens to assemble in convention at Indianapolis on the 29th of May next.

vention at Indianapolis on the 29th of May next. The following are our reasons:

We believe that the Federal Government was instituted for the protection of human rights. A party, however, has risen up who are aiming to employ it to make war upon human rights. This we deem revolutionary. Its spirit is clearly seen in certain clauses which it is proposed to adopt when the new constitution is adopted, clauses which seriously threaten the rights and best interests of the colored portion of our fellow-citizens, and thus puts in peril the rights of all; for if one class of citizens are banished to-day, through prejudice, the same prejudice may to-morrow demand the banishment of another class.

Let the patriot and the Christian put forth his best evertion to save our beloved State and country from the reproaches of the world and the judgments of a just God:

The calls reported by the committee were, after some discussion, unanimously adopted.

A State Convention of the Democratic Party of Vermont will be holden at Burlington, on Thursday, the 29th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Treasurer, and to transact any business which may be deemed necessary to promote the interests of the party.

The Convention will be composed of delegates chosen by the Democracy of the several towns in this State, according to the following rule of representation, viz: one delegate for every fifty votes coat by such town for Lucius B. Peck, Governor, at the last State election, and each town to be entitled to at least one delegate.

In addition to the regularly chosen delegates, all persons who wish to sustain Democratic measures of public policy, both State and National, and who believe that the interests of freedom are the highest interests of Democracy, and that the power of the General Government ought not to be used to uphold, perpetuate, or extend slavery, but rather to limit, localize, and discourage it, and all who believe that the Fugitive Slave Act passed by the last Congress ought to be repealed, and all who believe that the Fugitive Slave Act passed by the last Congress ought to be repealed, are requested to meet at the time and place mentioned, for discussion and consultation, as to the best means to be adopted to accomplish the triumph of true Demogracy on the basis of human freedom.

EDWARD D. BARBER,

LEVERSON P. KINDER.

JEFFERSON P. KIDDER, CHARLES REED,
CHARLES L. WALKER,
E. D. MASON,
State Committee.

Middlebury, April 23, 1851.

CONNECTICITY - The election of State officers in CONNECTICUT.—The election of State officers in Connecticut has resulted in the election of a Democratic Governor, Secretary of State, and Comptroller, and a Whig Lieutenant Governor and Whig Treasurer. The names of the new officers are: Thomas H. Seymour, Governor; Green Kendrick, Lieutenant Governor; John P. C. Mather, Secretary of State; Rufus G. Pinney, Comptroller; Thomas Clark, Treasurer.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE LATE ANTI-

1. That liberty and Justice are in danger in duration. This gentleman inserted a letter in another of the papers, reflecting severely on the conduct of the editor of the Patriot, and vindicating the character of Mr. Thompson from the aspersions with which it had been assailed. It is evident, from what has appeared, that Mr. Thompson's advocacy of the different causes he has from time to time espoused did not originate in mercenary or otherwise improper motives.

There was a meeting of ladies at the St. Lawrence Hall on Monday for the purpose of forming at Auxiliary Anti-Slavery Society, which was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Burns, pastor of the Secession church in this place. I think it is to be regretted that these public meeting discouraged and tempted to lay down arms by the untoward events of these times, to lay himjers have assumed this character, as they have

self out to do still more and more, neither giving nor taking quarter, till slavery shall be—not cir-cumscribed in its limits—not defeated in its de-mands with regard to the Fugitive Law—not divorced from the General Government—but actually and wholy abolished from the land.
3. That, as a great crisis demands great exer-

3. That, as a great crisis demands great exertions, and as "in union there is strength," the present alarming condition of things requires of all Abolitionists, that, so far as possible, they unite and stand together, endeavoring, on one common platform, to reorganize the anti-slavery sentiment of the country, and thus to enlist the combined energy of all who hate oppression, in one determined system of efforts to destroy this blighting curse, and to "proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

4. That in carrying on such a system of efforts

CALL FOR TWO ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS, Mass Conventions of the friends of the slave, irrespective of sect or party, ought to be held in all parts of the country. Lecturers should be sent parts of the country. Lecturers should be sent out to preach the gospel of emancipation in every town and village; anti-slavery books, tracts, and newspapers, should be scattered broadcast over the land; the question of abolition should be brought home to every man's hearth-stone; and a continual agitation thus be kept up, till the national conscience shall be roused, the public heart changed, and, as a necessary consequence, slavery peaceably abolished.

5. That liberty and slavery are as antagonistic

to each other as light and darkness, and therefore both cannot co-exist in the same country and under the same Government.
6. That slavery, as it exists in the United States,

is the greatest political and civil despotism on the face of the earth.

7. That slavery is antagonistic to the Christian religion, and is its greatest enemy in this

tian religion, and 18 its greatest enemy in this country.

8. That alaveholding is practical Atheism, and pro-slavery ministers and Church members are merely impostors under the cloak of religion.

9. That the Fugitive Slave Law, passed and approved last September, is a most flagrant outrage upon the rights of freemen; a most flagrant violation of the Federal Constitution; and therefore it is an act against which the moral, social, and political influence of all the people ought to be arrayed.

be arrayed.

10. That the recent delivery of Simms to his claimants in Boston is a demonstration of the ut-ter and hopeless subserviency of the National Administration to the Slave Power, and the readi-

Administration to the Slave Power, and the readiness of the ruling politicians of our country to place the whole North under the despotism of military rule, to further the Heaven-daring objects and purposes of the Slave Power.

11. That our friends in Boston, who so nobly stood by Crafts and his wife, and Shadrach and Simms, deserve and receive the approval and the sympathy of this Convention and the friends of humanity everywhere.

12. That in the growing and increasing influence of the Slave Power, we see abundant evidence of the need and imperative demand of the renewed real and energy of philanthropists, for the overthrow of this accursed system. For either slavery and its kindred atrocities must be destroyed, or the day will soon come when the North and the South, the blacks and the whites, will be subjects of a common and hopeless lot—victims slike of a slavery which knows no parallel.

lel.
13. That whatever are, or may be, our different views and opinions about voting, and political parties, we are united in the declaration, that any man who votes for any of the friends, aiders, or abettors of the Fillmore kidnapping law, ought to be regarded as a practical enemy to God and humanity. umanity.

14. That we wish to have it distinctly under-

14. That we wish to have it distinctly understood, that, iniquitous as we regard the Fugitive Slave Law, we yet consider it as nothing in atrocity compared with the slavery which it was passed to uphold and defend; this last is the great thing, the other is only an offshoot; therefore it is no mark of a true abolitionist merely to oppose and seek to repeal, or even to disobey that law; but all men are bound to go further, and strike at the root whence that sprang, and not to rest contented till they have destroyed the life of the parent tree itself.

15. That the treatment recently received by our brother, Edward Mathews, at the hands of Kentucky ruffians, under the conniving eyes of a pro-slavery Government and a pro-slavery church, shows that there is and can be no safety in a Southern State, to any one who has con-

church, shows that there is and can be no safety in a Southern State, to any one who has conscience enough to speak a word in favor of human freedom; and hence it becomes all who would not be slaves themselves, to be ready to lay down their lives, if need be, in pressing onward the doctrine and the work of emancipation.

16. That this meeting recommend the Eleutherian Institute, located in Jefferson county, Indiana, and that at Albany, Ohio, to the patronage of all the friends of justice and humanity, as being based upon principles of justice and benevolence, and with a special view to elevate the colored race, that have long been abused and placed by law under severe penalties.

17. That, in carrying out any principle of moral reform, the conduct of those engaged in it should comport with their theory; and hence, so long as we treat our colored brethren as inferior beings, or live either directly or indirectly in church fellowship with slaveholders or their apologists, our influence in the cause of human rights will be but limited.

18. That however the members of this Convention may differ on some points connected with the

18. That however the members of this Convention may differ on some points connected with the anti-alavery movement, they are perfectly agreed in this, that the North is to be held responsible for the existence of American slavery; the people of the North are the real slaveholders; they have the power to strike the system instantly dead; it exists only by their sufferance—only because they on the whole wish to have it exist; and therefore there can be no hope of its peaceable extinction in this country till the public sentiment of the North has been radically and fundamentally changed.

19. That we do now and hereby earnestly enter the friends of humanity, in all parts of our country, to engage in producing this change, and use vigorously and efficiently the means and talents wherewith Providence has blessed them to set home the truth of anti-slavery to and upor the consciences of our fellow citizens, knowing that such measures alone will answer our responsibility to God, the slaveholder and the slave, our neighbor and curselves!

20. That this Convention cannot but utter its voice of unqualified condemnation of the wicked and ungenerous spirit exhibited by the great State of Ohio, in continuing, in its recently framed Constitution, to exclude 40,000 of its wesk and defenceless citizens from the right of suffrage—that great, fundamental, universal right of human beings—simply on account of the complexion which it has pleased the Creator to bestow on their skin.

21. That we heavily exists a that call force.

23. That we now adjourn to meet in the third week in April, 1852.

The Convention was well attended at all its sessions, and in the evenings was crowded to the full capacity of the Hall, the two last evenings many going away from inability to find even standing room. Not the least sign of disturbance was manifested at any period of the Convention, and the earnest spirit and good feeling that prevailed was most encouraging to the friends of freedom.

Died in Cincinnati, on the 6th of March last, of pulmonary consumption, Sarah P., wife of Dr. A. L. Bushnell, and daughter of the late Oliver Hastings, of Lisbon, Connecticut.

Mrs. B., was born at Lisbon, and at an early age made a profession of religion, and united with the made a profession of religion, and united with the Congregational Church in Norwich, where she Congregational Church in Norwich, where she then lived; and to the close of her life was a humble, consistent Christian, an ornament to the Church, and beloved by all who knew her. She loved the cause of missions, was a faithful advocate of the cause of moral reform and of the oppressed slave, and as a wife and mother was not less diligent in her household, bringing up her children in the "fear of the Lord." In the Church with which she was connected during the

children in the "fear of the Lord." In the Church with which she was connected during the latter years of her life (the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati) she was a shining light; and in the maternal association, and the circle of her relatives and friends, she yet lives in hallowed remembrance.

The closing scene was such as might have been expected from a life devoted to the service of Christ. For eight weeks previous to her death, she had felt that her end was approaching, and she had felt that her end was approaching, and her mind, in view of it, was calm, and her peace perfect. She talked familiarly of death and the grave, and though her cough, at times, was severe, preventing sleep or rest, she was never heard to repine or manifest the least impatience. Her hopes to the last were firm, and her sun set on earth, to rise, we doubt not, in a world of unfading

THOMAS EMERY. MANUFACTURER of Lard Oil, Star and Adamantine Candles, 33 Water street, between Main and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

N. B. Cash paid for Nos. 1 and 2 lard, grease, mutton and beef tallow.

Wednesday, May 14, Benefit of Miss Angusta.

THE celebrated CARNCROSS FAMILY, in their favorite Songs, Duetts, Trios, new and popular Dances, Yankee Burlesques, &c., &c., changing their programmes nightly. lightly.

Cards of admission, 25 cents. Doors open at half past 7.

To-morrow, Thursday, a choice programme, for the Benefit of Miss Adelia. May 15. LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

MONTENTS OF No. 366. - Price, twelveand a half Ocents.

1. The British Museum.—Quarterly Review.
2. Gas Light.—Chambers's Journal.
3. Mahogany.—Ib.
4. Personal History of Uharles II.—Athenœum.
5. Tales and Traditions of Hungary.—Ib.

An Ice-hill Party in Russia.—Bentley's Miscellan Influence of Higher upon Inferior Natures.—Chris bbserver.
9. Seminary for (Shakspeare's) Young Ladies. - Cham

orels Journal.

10. The London Times on our Monetary Affairs. - Com-10. to recial Advertiser.
11. Materialism.—Fraser's Magazine.
12. Desert of Atacama.—Chambers's Journal. SHORT ARTICLES

POETRY. Songs in the Night. WASHINGTON , December 27 ,1845.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and selence, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. I too tatains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immence extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmostexpansion of the presentage.

Publishedweekly, at six dollars a year, by
R. LITTELL & CO.,
Corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston. For sale by JOSEPH SHILLINGTON, corner of our-and-a-halfstreet and Pennsylvania avenue, Washing-

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS invaluable remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs has obtained a celebrity, from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves palliatives, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully wen the confidence of every corraunity where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputa-

years of trial in every clir. ate, the results have indisputa-bly shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of physicians, patients, and the public at large. See the statements, not of obsours individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country. The widely celebrated surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York city, says:

The widely celebrated surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York city, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the throat and lungs."

Dr. Perkins the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

The Rev. John D. Cochrane, a distinguished clergyman of the English Church, writes to the propristor, from Montreal, that he has "been cured of a severe asthmatic affection by Cherry Pectoral." His letter at full length may be found in our circular, to be had of the agent, and is worth the attention of asthmatic patients.

This letter is from the well-known druggist at Hillsdale,

by Cherry Pectoal." His ester at rule length may be found in our circular, to be had of the agent, and is worth the attention of asthmatic patients.

This letter is from the well-known druggist at Hillsdale, Michigan, one of the largest dealers in the State; and this case is from his own observation:

"HILLSDALE, MIGH., December 10, 1349.

"DEAR SIR: Immediately on receipt of your Cherry Pectoral, Learned a bottle to an asquaintance of mine, who was thought to be near his end with quick consumption. He was thought to be near his end with quick consumption. He was thought to be near his end with quick consumption. He was thought for him, and I induced them to give your excellent medicine a trial. I immediately left town for three weaks, and you may judge of my surprise, on my returp, to meet him in the street on my way home from the care, and find he had entirely recovered. Four weeks from the day he commenced taking your medicine, he was at work at his arduous trade of a blackmith.

"There are other cases, within my knowledge, where the Cherry Pectoral has been singularly successful, but none so marked as this.

"UNDER WOOD,"

"HANOVEN, OHIO, April 3, 1860.

"HANOVER, OHIO, April 3, 1850.

"Hanover, Ohio, April 3, 1850.

"Dhar Sir: I wish I could tell all who suffer with a cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they might be benefited by the information. I had a lung fever, which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble, and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink in consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreafful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine by the advice of a siergyman who had seen its effects before. It cased my oough at af first, and gave me rest at ni-ht. In less than a fortnight I could eat well and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me which sown restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral.

"Yours, with respect,
"I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case, and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"The above-named Joseph Dean, and Julia his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DER WENT,
Partor of the Baptist Church."

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT, Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, practical che ist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by the druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. May 15—Ju

NEW LINE OF REGULAR PACKETS. New York, Alexandria Washington, and Georgetown SCHR. PAMPERO, Geo. Penfield, master Volant. Morries Osborn, M

LE ROY, William Powell, "
One of the above packets leaves New York and Geerge town weekly.

AGENTS.—MOTT BEDELL and WM. E. JONES, NO. 104 Wall street, New York; CAZANOVE & CO. Alexandria, Virginia; PETER BERRY, Georgetown,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT-1851.
Prom New York and Intermediate Place

THE Camden and Ambey Railroad and Philadelphie and Trenton Railroad lines leave Walnut Street Wharf Philadelphia, for New York, as follows: At 6 A. M., via Carnden and Jersey City,
(Sundays excepted,) fare \$3 \$2 50
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2 2 50

(daily,) fare - 3 2 50

Emigrant and Transportation Line from Philadelphia at 4 P. M., via Bordentown and South Amboy, (except Sandaya,) fare \$1 50.

Merchandize transported at low rates to and from N. York.

W. H. GATZMER, Agent C. & A. R. R. Co.

May 8—3m JAS, HINKLE, Agent P. & T. R. R. Co.

which it has pleased the Creator to bestow on their skin.

21. That we heartily rejoice at the call for a Christian Anti-Slavery Convention to be held at Chicago, on the 3d of July next, and also the suggestion in favor of a mass meeting of all who are opposed to the Fugitive Law, to be held some time during the summer, and we hope that similar conventions may be multiplied all over the country, and largely attended by the friends of the slave.

22. That the unity of purpose and harmony of feeling which have pervaded this Convention, made up as it has been of abolitionists of all parties, in which freedom of opinion and utterance has been fully indulged, are a source of hope to the slave, and give us the assurance that we shall eventually triumph.

23. That we now adjourn to meet in the third week in April, 1852.

The Convention of the special Boston and New England office for the following valuable newspapers.

The National Era. Received by Express from Washing age: single sumbers, 6 cents. Price by mail, 50 cents. Price by mail, 50 feeling which have pervaded this Convention, made up as it has been of abolitionists of all parties, in which freedom of opinion and utterance has been fully indulged, are a source of hope to the slave, and give us the assurance that we shall eventually triumph.

23. That we now adjourn to meet in the third week in April, 1852.

The New Englander and New England office for the following valuable newspapers.

The National Era. Received by Express from Washing age: single states that will save them part of the potage. Orders for adertising in this paper solited.

The Internacy A GENOY.

No. 3 Cornhill, Boston,

No. 3 Cornhill, Boston,

The National Era. Received by Express from Washing a cents. Price of postage of the surface age: single numbers, 6 cents. Price of postage or single sumbers, 82.75 a year, free of postage or significance age: single numbers, 82.50 eras.

The New Position Price of the following valuable newspapers.

LIGHT'S LITERARY AG ENOY.

cents.

The Oberlin Books also for sale, wholesale and retail, at this Agency.)

Also the Roston Publishing Office for

The New Englander, a quarterly journal, commandist the first order of talent, and taking a liberal view of the Pr the first order of talent, and taking a liberal view of the Progressive movements of the age, religious and secular. It holds itself free to treat on every subject that may be presumed to be interesting to intelligent Christian men; and to such men, in every profession and position, it addresses itself. Edited by a Committee, including some of the best minds of New Haven. Each volume begins in February. Price, \$3a year; single numbers, 75 cents.

107 Subscriptions and renewals to the above Periodicals, and orders for all useful books, solicited by May 1.

G. W. LIGHT, 3 Cosmbill.

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, Pittsburgh, Penn

BOOKS OF PERMANENT VALUE. To Clergymen, Postmasters, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Book Agents, Students, and Heads of Families.

EMPLOYMENT. SEARS' AMERICAN PICTORIAL BOOK ESTAB-LISHMENT-Removed to 181 William street, (near to Spruce,) New York. BOOK AGENTS WANTED

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

The subscriber publishes a large number of most valuable Books, very popular, and of such a moral and religious influence, that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a public benefit, and receive a fair compressation for their labor.

To young men of enterprise and tact, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with. There is not a town in the Union where a right homest and well disposed person can fall selling from 50 to 200 volumes, according to the population.

They are too numerous to be described in this adverticement. Persons wishing to engage in the sale of them will receive promptly by mail a circular containing full descriptions, with the terms on which they will be furnished, by addressing the publisher, post paid.

ROBERT SEARS.

191 William street, New York.

DF People residing out of New York, when raisting the city, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock of books, and see the LOW PRICES at which the same are sold.

April 24-45

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11.—y

Cincinnati.

BIRNEY & PEIRCE, Attorneys at Law and Notaries JAMES BIRNEY, commissioned to take depositions, ac-moveledgment of deeds, and to administer oaths and affirm-tions, by appointment of the Governors of

Alabama Connecticut Indiana Kentucky Louisiana Missouri Mew York New Hampshire Pennsylvania Rhode Island Tennessee Vermont Texas Maryland Special attention gives to cellestions at the control of the co Texas Maryland Special attention given to collections and to she taking of

Office, No. 114 Main street. HENRY H. PAXTON, A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Cadis, Harrison county, Ohio. Jan. 9.

LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O. LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counsellor
at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Flatt's newbuilding, State street, opposite south door of State House.
Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punetually attended to.

Jan. 28.

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT. A WEEKLY JOURNAL

To be published in Washington, under the sanction of the Washington National Monument Society. JAMES C. PICKETT, Editor and Publisher. THE Monument is intended to be a literary, agricultural

THE Monument is intended to be a literary, agricultural, and miscellaneous paper. It will contain select portions of the literature of the day—the best that can be found in American and European publications; interesting scientific articles, embracing mechanics; foreign and domestin news; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress; and everything that such a journal might be expected to contain, with the exception of party politics, which will be at all times most rigorously excluded.

The Monument will be published for the express and the

that such a journal might be expected to contain, with the exception of party politics, which will be at all times most rigorously excluded.

The Monument will be published for the express and the sole purpose of aiding in the erection of the noble column now rising on the bank of the Potomae in honor of the Father of his Country, and which every one who venerates the name of Washinorou would rejoice to see completed. After deducting out of the subscription the expense of the journal proposed to be published, the remaining funds will be faithfully applied, and without reserve, to the purpose indicated. The aid, therefore of all who are willing to contribute to so pairiotic an object, and one so entirely national, is earnestly requested. By subscribing to the Monument, a valuable journal at a low price may be obtained, while it will be doing something, at the same time, towards completing that majestic memorial of the nation's gratitude.

The Board of Managers recommend Mr. Pickett, former by Fourth Auditor of the Treasury and Charge d'Affaires to Fern, who proposes to edit and publish the Monument journal, as one well qualified to perform the duties of editor, and to conduct the paper faithfully and satisfactorily to the subscribers. They assure their fellow-ditisens that this enterprise is not a speculation got up for individual emolument. Mr. Pickett will make the experiment with his own means had at his own risk, and, if successful, he will receive nothing more, and he asks nothing more, than a very moderate compensation for his services. Not one chilar, therefore, of the direct subscription to the cupport of the paper, nor the Society in any manner held pecuniarily responsible.

To give the public an idea of what may be done with the journal it is proposed to publish, it may be attact that a list of fifty thousand paying subscriberes, at two dollars each,

To give the public an idea of what may be done with the journal it is proposed to publish, it may be stated that a list of fifty thousand paying subscribers, at two dollars each, will yield an annual nett profit of from fifty to sixty thousand dollars.

OF The postmasters and secretaries of all organized bodies throughout the Union are respectfully requested to act as agents in obtaining subscriptions for this journal, thus aiding the great object of our exertions.

As all editors and publishers, on account of the object for which the Monument newspaper will be established, must wish it to succeed, it is hoped that they will contribute to its success by publishing this Prospect.

All moneys will be remitted, and all interes and communications addressed, prepaid, to the General Agent of the Monument Society, Hon. Elisha Whittlessy, Washington.

Officers. Millard Fillmore, ex-officio President.
Archibald Henderson, First Vice President.
Walter Lenox, (Mayor of Washindten,) Second Vice Pres

ent.
Thomas Carbery, Third Vice President.
J. B. H. Smith Treasurer. Board of Managers. Winfield Scott.
N. Towson.
Thomas Munree,
W. A. Bradley.
P. R. Fendall.
Walter Jones.
Thomas Blagden.

Terms. The Monument will be printed on a double royal sheet, (the paper and type being of the best quality,) and in quarto form, containing sixteen large pages, that it may be more easily preserved. The price will be two dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the second number. The nature of the enterprise not admitting of any oredit, none can be given.

ture of the enterprise not admitting of any credit, none can be given.

Societies and clubs will be furnished with the Monument on the following terms: 3 copies for \$5; 5 copies for \$8; 10 copies for \$16, &c.

Those who are disposed to patronize the Monument are requested to forward their names to the General Agent without delay. The first number will be published early in May, and the second on the 2d day of August, and weekly thereafter—time being allowed for the Prospectus to be circulated, and for the agents to make returns. As all subcribers will be contributors to the Monument itself, their names will be published in the paper.

HENRY MINER & CU.,

PALKES IN CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, &c., Smithfield sixest, between Second and Third, PITTSBURGH, Pa.
This is the most extensive Cheap Publication House in the West, where may always be found the principal Magazines, and new and old Novels, Annuals, Gift Books, &c.

Stationery of every kind, Day Books and Ledgers, Pass sooks, common and fancy Envelopes, Inks, and in short svery thing in that line of business. For sale wholesals and retail, as cheap as can be purchased in any dity in the United States. Inited States.

The National Era and other periodicals are kept for sale.

Feb. 13—1y G

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSI-NESS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned respectfully an nonnee to the public that they have entered into copartnership for the transaction of a general Exchange and Bauking business in the city of Washington, under the firm of SELDEN, WITHERS, & CO. All business intrusted to them will be attended to with omptness and fidelity.

peness and fidelity.

WILLIAM SELDEN, late Treasurer U. States.

JOHN WITHERS, of Alexandria, Virginia.

R. W. LATHAM, of the City of Washington.

L. P. BAYNE, of Baltimers, Maryland.

GALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD. Hours of Departure of the Passenger Trains.

TROM Washington at 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, and 9
A. M. daily, except Sunday.

From Baltimore at 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, and 9 A. M. daily, except Sunday.

T. H. PARSONS, Jan. 9.

is end, and they r philanthropy to will not encumber hostile, but they they behave with it is not from any

ERY VOTERS WEEK.] ing men employed estion of personal by no means the They are too much al and pecuniary with the general ry, and the more lth in their own pathy to the slave first necessities of bread is regularly insecurity of the and this feeling is

ecessities. Nor do at of their own fato the slave's conor tacitly assent to , where they mean hemselves; but not om either of these ionism here. They e, upon the instinct orms of oppression ever you find them Connell might say e at home, but here s point, and Father to the subject maror the influences of

us from every king-almost immediately our political move e, insensible to the For this, there are e primary and effi. hope of removal r great cities are the sentiment, and of Abolitionism, as oblem of labor, its em of property, that them a system of erest, and they will

of exerting their

recklessness and is nothing to them ve understand the better than these. and well-contrasted feeling warm and but it touches the ugh to be felt ved bondage ; he does e and productive retty well balanced adence, and all its for in embarrassed r of perpetual exless efficient as a re some pinching ses where the Dec-cel like "a rhetorenable liberty" a ids the sale of the the auction-block. all there is in

of the employed, for free choice. accepting that the-as been called the enying to the class quality which huboast of. The mass and the uplly; they are all make a beautiful any difference of y conditions, it is spel of reform; ntly adapted; but their own condie proclamation of the "year of the bound." Nothing etter dispose the ming truth than ed, except their nstances; and ace, that the majors what they want. if not opposing, sphere and affinien his doubts if the covenant of er spirits who unnity of the race. between tyrant or, is not so great great gulf" lies eafter. Provievoting the very rvice of the lowof men are too cts, to be active The missionary the whole, they , they reveal the nent. In their agine that "the apon them," that nd that "the day ertheless, it is a erience, that the

woven gradually world. Governsiness of the comparties, whose uses, get blind t light is dared recognised and itself infused the people, and lavery, though it ves, mingles in th every form of American over h, and an impedthe slave-hunt captured, in his every day before el slavery is yet masses of socie ty asserted comave all its forms intent upon sepromise, in fact ized, turn out to a hard fight for y; and the comof business comever were before, tich they have alctual fruits of it ves, who are busy understand each ulse will harmogainst each other l insurrectionary their pertinence alism of property revolutions were answers even bet-dynasty than ab-

THE NATIONAL ER.

(converse your state year)

After the struggle and an element of a supplaint of these are every-day matters. It was complaint of these are every-day matters, it was complaint of these are every-day matters. It was complaint of the colored and the color of the control of the color of the col

I have connect my narration to one once, to and from, partly because I have the most of its history, but mainly because one such case, in detail, is more instructive than many isolated and scattered facts. This extends through the entire history of an office nearly twenty years old. This is not an isolated case. I know the adjoining is not an isolated case. I know the adjoining towns are treated in very nearly the same manner. In one town the office was removed a mile and a half from the centre and village to a miserable rum tavern, and a drunkard appointed postmaster. In another case, the office was removed to one corner of the town, and on a by-road where few persons ever went except by compulsion, and kept there for years, against a constant protest from all parties. Neither the wishes of the people, nor convenience of location, nor fitness, are regarded. convenience of location, nor fitness, are regarded, where these conflict with party rewards or party

office made elective.

To tear down an old building, without the skill to construct another and a better, is not indicative of much wisdom. To complain of an existing practice, without proposing a substitute, is equally unwise. I have condemned, in pretty strong terms, the principle (and its effects) of appointing postmasters by the Government at Washington. How, then, shall they be appointed? Elected by the people, of course, as all officers, from highest to lowest, ought to be.

There is, perhaps, no officer who would be more carefully selected than a postmaster. With our magistrates and other officers, we have only an occasional official intercourse. Sometimes we never need their assistance during their administration. But with our postmaster we must daily deal. We must trust to his honesty and his ability our correspondence and our remittances. We must be daily subjected to his mean oppressions, or daily enjoy his honorable protection of our presents and papers. We must continually feel must be daily subjected to his mean oppressions, or daily enjoy his honorable protection of our persons and papers. We must continually feel that our business will be promptly and correctly done, or that it will be neglected entirely, or blunderingly done. With other officers (as Magistrates) we often have some choice. But with the postmaster there is none. We must deal with the one, and that all the time.

Now, then, let them be elected, as are the magistrates in Ohio, (i. e.) by the vote of the electors

Now, then, let them be elected, as are the magistrates in Ohio, (i. e.) by the vote of the electors of each town, that election certified by the proper officer to the Postmaster General, and then the man commissioned, on giving proper bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties. Let the term of office be two (not certainly more than three) years. And let the election have no connection with or reference to the changes in politics at Washington, any more than the election of magistrates has with the change of Governors. The oftener officers have to pass before their constituents the better, provided they have time to develop their qualifications.

The postmaster should be removable for maladministration of any kind, the quo modo to be

The postmaster should be removable for maladministration of any kind, the quo modo to be provided by law, as is the case with other officers. In this way, the best man for the place would commonly be elected. At least, no decidedly bad man would be chosen. Party feeling would have its influences, as in other elections; but no party would ever dare select a decidedly bad man, as the Government commonly do; and his frequent reelection, would keep him faithful and accommodating to the people. Capability and faithfulness would then be the rule, not the exception, as now. Ignorant, wilful, stubborn postmasters, would then be as rare as they now are common. hen be as rare as they now are common

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SO-

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT. ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The report expresses the belief that the Great Question of the day will only be settled by the emancipation of every slave. Jefferson's remark is referred to, who said, "Nothing is more certainly written the book of fate, than that these people are to be free." The Compromise measures are examined, and while it is acknowledged that their enactment was a triumph of the Slave Power, it is shown that it has not, as was predicted, put an end to agitation. The most insulting part of the Compromise is the Fugitive Slave Bill. The only point gained to Freedom by the Compromise was the prohibition of the future importation of slaves into the District of Columbia. President Fillmore's declamation against the encroachments of elavery, and his letter approving anti-slavery principles, are mentioned in connection with his signature to the impanous Bill.

The "Union League," formed by forty-four

The "Union League," formed by forty-four members of Congress of different political parties, North and South, is alluded to, and it is stated that New England furnished but one signer to the pledge, who also voted for the Fugitive Slave Bill, but lost his recilection. Only eight of the New York members signed it—less than one-fourth of her delegation, only two of whom have been reclected. Pennsylvania furnished but one signer, and there were only eleven of these persons in all the free States.

An account is given of the Castle Gard in meeting, its originators and conductors being the Cotton Merchants and Cotton Politicians of the city—of the Union Safety Committee, charged with the duty of overawing the Abolitionists of the city, of stopping free inquiry and a free press, of aiding in the seizure and resunsavement of fugitive slaves, of getting up similar meetings throughout the country, and being a central organization to put an end to anti-slavery agitation as a means of preserving the Union. But it is suggested that "Leviathan is not so tamed."

of their seniors and instructors, who have been considered the Prophets and Gamaliels of the land.

The assertion made last year, that the Methodist Church North is not entirely separated from Slavery is explained and corroborated. Both the Northern and Southern divisions have the same discipline, both cherish slaveholders in their bosom, both have slaveholding preachers; the Church North has ordained a slaveholder since the South separated, knowing him to be such, and both practically disregard the sentiment of Wesley, their illustrious founder, that "Slavery is the sum of all villanies." It is not denied that there is a good deal of anti-slavery feeling in the Church North, and also in the Protestant Methodist body, and that it is increasing; but the union of Southern slaveholders with Northern men leads to compro-

punishments.

These facts absolutely forbid comment. It would insult the reader's intelligence to suppose that any comment could make them more plain, or increase his sense of their outrageous character.

The great evil is, that this is the result of a system, deliberately adopted, and steadily pursued. It is an evil which the Department could not remedy if they would, and would not if they could, under the appointing plan.

I am not blaming the present, nor any past Administration in particular; it almost necessarily grows worse and worse; but there is an inherent in gress for the recovery of fugitives. The memographs of the substantial of the present of the memographs of the substantial of the present of the memographs of the substantial of the present of the substantial of the present of the substantial of the subst I am not blaming the present, nor any past Administration in particular; it almost necessarily grows worse and worse; but there is an inherent viciousness in the principle itself, which must involve a great deal of evil, let what men or party will be in power. A few "leading men," usually some "central committee," or some "members of Congress," all living abroad, control the whole thing. And nine times in ten, it is the last thing that ought to be, or in fact would be, were the office made elective.

American Missionary Association, is particularly mentioned, and especially the resolution of the late act of Congress, about to be tested in view of the late act of Congress, about to be tested in view of the late act of Congress, about to be tested in view of the late act of Congress, about to be tested in view of the late act of Congress, about to be tested in view of the late act of Congress, about to be tested in view of the late act of Congress of the recovery of fugitives are examined at length. It was intended by the framers of that instrument that slavery should soon terminate; that is should nover extent beyond the Old Thirteen States; that Congress should not legislate on the subject of Slavery, and the demand of the cause of each—Slavery.

ence to caste and the domestic slave trade, and the cause of each—Slavery.

The particle course taken by several Governors and State Legislatures on the subject of the law of 1850 is gratefully acknowledged. The acts of Vermont and Ohio are deemed worthy of all praise, and it is believed that Massachusetts, and other free States, will follow their example.

The constitutional question is reviewed. Many editors and others have attempted to prove the constitutionality of the law of 1850 by saying it was but little, if any more, stringent than that of 1793, forgetting that one reason alleged for the new law was the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States had decided that one part of the old law was unconstitutional, viz: that part that enjoins upon State officers to execute a law of Congress. It is shown also that eminent jurists and distinguished lawyers have for years denied the constitutionality of the law of 1793 in other respects; and that among them are the names of Walworth and Webster. The law of 1850 is shown to be unconstitutional by various extracts from men learned in the law, and by its obvious denial of the trial by jury and the use of the habeas corpus. The query is also raised, how fugitive playes can be remanded to slavery under the Constitution, when Mr. Mason of Virginia, and others, have confessed that there is no statute law subjecting men to slavery, and when of course no slaves can be said to be held in slave States "under the laws thereof."

Netice is taken of the extraordinary charges.

law subjecting men to slavery, and when of course no slaves can be said to be held in slave States "under the laws thereof."
Notice is taken of the extraordinary charges made by judges and grand juries in anticipation of judgments rendered after a full hearing, and they are commented upon with much severity. Some of them are spoken of as in part political harangues, and as inculcating novel and dangerous principles in ethics.

The confusion in the public mind on the distinction between disobeying a law and offering forcible resistance to it is pointed out, and the remark of Judge McLean is quoted, that "an unconstitutional act of Congress imposes no obligation on a State or the people of a State, and may be resisted by an individual or a community." It is shown also by the acts of Presidents Jefferson and Jackson that acts of Congress deemed unconstitutional have been trampled upon by them.

Various facts are brought forward in proof that slavery is soon to terminate, and that the number of those at the South who think it deleterious, both in a moral and social point of view, is increasing. There are many at the South who hate slavery, and who perceive that emancipation will certainly take place. They need to be treated kindly, and to be reasoned with dispassionately. It is lamented that there is not more unity among the Abolitionists of the country, and that any cause is given to men to turn away from arguments and appeals on behalf of the slave. The original principles of the Abolitionists are shown to be correct. Facts are adduced to show that the power of sympathy is essential to arouse the mation to feel rightly towards the slave.

original principles of the Abolitionists are shown to be correct. Facts are adduced to show that the power of sympathy is essential to arouse the nation to feel rightly towards the slave.

Notice is taken of the action of the Presbyterian General Assembly, (O.S.,) and it is remarked that many members were quite willing to express in a memorial to Congress their confidence in the Compressise measure, who had ever before felt a holy horror of meddling with political questions. The stereotyped pro-slaveryism of this General Assembly is pointed out. The New School Assembly is said to contain many anti-slavery men, and they intended doing something effective at the last meeting, but a set of resolutions was passed that were found on examination to be unmeaning, so that a retrograde rather than an advanced step was taken by this body. The conservative portion seem to have outwitted both the anti-slavery and the pro-slavery portions. It is shown that both Assemblies are far, very far, from the anti-slavery action of former times.

The doings of the A.B.C.F. M. in some respects are lamented: and while the American Home Missionary Society is believed to be doing much good, surprise and grief are expressed that it is affording aid to no less than sixty-one slaveholding Churches. Appeals and remonstrances are in preparation, especially in the Western States, on account of this strange appropriation of funds; and the committee of that Society is reminded that their actions do not correspond with their published opinions. Mention is made of the formation of anti-slavery Churches in slave States by a Missionary who left the service of that Society because it patronized slaveholding Churches.

The distribution of Bibles to Slaves is mentioned in evanection with the remark of Hon. Abbott Lawrence at the anniversary of the British Bible rian years Assembly, (c. 3.) and it is remarked that many members were quite willing to express in a memorial to Congress their confidence in the Comprenise measure, who had ever before felt a holy horror of meddling with political questions. The atterectyped pro-clavery mor of this General Assembly is said to contain many anti-slavery men, and they instead doing something effective at the last meeting, but a set of resolutions was passed that were found on examination to be unmeaning, so that a retrograde rather than an advanced step was taken by this body. The conservative portions it is shown that both Assemblies are far, very far, from the antislavery action of former times.

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tensively, notwithstanding the efforts of the British Government to extirpate it. Remarks are made upon the cruising system; upon the cultiva-tion of cotton in the West Indies and elsewhere; important information is furnished about the man-ufacture of flax cotton, and the encouraging prospect afforded that this article will soon come

prospect afforded that this article will soon come in competition with Southern cotton, so as essentially to diminish its growth and value.

Satisfactory proof of the improved condition of Jamaica has been gathered from the Journal of the English travellers, Mesers Alexander and Candler, and from the testimony of American travellers. The people are improving, although the exports may have diminished. The innumerable evils consequent upon the system of slavery will require time for their removal. Notice is taken of the inducements held out to the free people of color in this country to emigrate to Jamaica.

Special reference is made to the improved condition of the free people of color in this country dition of the free people of color in this country in social and industrial pursuits. The obstacles to their more rapid improvement are alluded to, and also their ability when once aroused to overcome

there are no guaranties to slavery in the Consti-tution, and a doubt is expressed whether fugitive slaves can be reclaimed under Art. 4, Sec. 2, if the clause be interpreted according to the usual rules of interpretation. If the Constitution be inter-preted according to the letter of it, no compromise will be found between Freedom and Slavery; and if the aid of contemporaneous history be adduced, the North will receive the benefit of such interpretation.
In conclusion, the anti-slavery people of the

country are exhorted to perseverance with re-doubled ardor and faithfulness, looking to the God of the oppressed for His smiles and the tri-umph of the cause. RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That American Slavery is the most sinful, cruel, and merciless system that has prevalled in any civilized country, inasmuch as, under the light of the gospel, it deprives men, not only guiltless, but unaccused of crime, of every civil and religious right; denies them legal company to the country of the country pensation for any wrong, however greivous; anni-hilates in regard to them the conjugal and pa-rental relations; consigns them at pleasure to heathenism; withholds from them the Bible; and reduces them to the condition of brutes.

reduces them to the condition of brutes.

Resolved, That it is our right to condemn and by lawful means to abolish sinful institutions wherever existing; that it is the peculiar right of American citizens to express orally or through the press their opinions of the conduct of their representatives, and the laws passed by them; and that every attempt to prevent or control the free expression of opinion is an outrage upon the constitutional rights of the citizen, and a dangerous assault upon the liberties of the country.

Resolved, That we have never proposed to abolish slavery by any unconstitutional act, nor to infringe upon the rights of the States; our doctrine being universal emancipation without compensation, and our measures, under God, moral sunsion and the ballot-box.

Resolved, That we deem the Fugitive Slave Bill

suasion and the ballot-box.

Resolved, That we deem the Fugitive Slave Bill unconstitutional and inhuman; a disgrace to the country, an outrage upon civil liberty, deserving the reprobation of every friend of God and man; and that it should be disobeyed by every person who is not willing, and does not deserve, to wear the chain and submit to the lash of Seuthern deserve.

the chain and submit to the lash of Seuthern despots.

Resolved, That every man who has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and who believes the Fugitive Slave Bill unconstitutional, is solemnly bound to oppose this enactment; and that, in the language of Mr. Justice McLean, "An unconstitutional act of Congress imposes no obligation on a State, or the People of a State, and may be resisted by an individual og community."

Resolved, That we believe that the late act of Congress for the recovery of fugitive slaves makes demands upon individuals to which they cannot yield obedience without a direct violation of the principles of love, mercy, and justice, given by the Saviour to his disciples; and that those professed ministers of the Redeemer who teach obedience to this law are false teachers, and unfaithful to the high and holy profession they have as-

Resolved, That we are the friends of a true Republican Government, of a free Christianity, and of the equal rights of men, in opposition to Cotton Whiggery, Cutton Democracy, and Cotton Theology, and that we welcome to our ranks men of every sect and party who are in favor of a righteous civil Government, the abolition of caste, the downfall of oppression, and the supremacy of the Divine Law.

"Oh, what a thick spot!" "How beautiful," exclaimed one and another.

"This shall be Miss Linton's," cried Laura, holding up the brightest bunch of all. "I know she will wear it in her hair all school-time. Just look—it is rosier than a peach-blossom!" "Chickaberries, girls! manmoth chickaberries, that have been growing under the snow

the downfall of oppression, and the supremacy of the Divine Law.

Resolved, That we will not bestow our suffrages on any candidate for office who we have reason to believe would, if elected, exert his influence to maintain and enforce the Fugitive Slave Bill, oppress the people of color, or refuse at any time to cast his vote for Freedom and against Slavery.

Resolved, That the thanks of the community are due to the liberty loving members of Congress and State Legislatures, ministers of the gospel, and conductors of the press, who have advocated the cause of Human Rights, proclaimed the law of the living God, and been true to the intincts of Humanity, in despite of the combined influence of Wealth and Power, and the opposition of pro-slavery men in Church and State.

The supremative with the oppress.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the oppressed of every clime, and especially with those of our own country, and promise them our succor in all times of their distress, according to the Golden Rule.

Resolved, That the agitation of the Slavery

Resolved, That the agitation of the Slavery Question has not ceased, nor will, in our opinion, cease, until the great stain upon the National ecutoheon is removed, and the Higher Law has the ascendency in the councils of the nation.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the formation of Anti-Slavery Scoieties of similar principles, and wish God-speed to every effort to diffuse information, succor the distressed, bring about the emancipation of the enslaved, and the removal of prejudice against the free People of Color, in a way, consonant with Truth, Justice, and Christianity.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the free and hospitable inhabitants of Canada for the succor and relief they have so generously bestowed

and hospitable inhabitants of Canada for the suc-cor and relief they have so generously bestowed upon our cosntrymen who have fled from oppres-sion, sought an asylum among them, and placed themselves under the protection of British law and philanthropy.

Resolved, That we renewedly and fervently

commend the great cause of Human Freedom to the care and protection of Almighty God, beseech-ing Him to inspire all who labor for emancipation with wisdom from on high, to grant them a spirit of prayer, an exhibition of meekness, fidelity, perseverance, and confidence in his promise that the rod of the oppressor shall be broken, and the

For the National Era. SPRING.

The spring is here, and the bright flowers are coming. And soon will throng in beauty o'er the earth; And forest birds begin their gentle humming,

Unto the hills the herds and flocks are straying, To taste the freshness of the new-born blade; While girls and boys begin to think of Maying, Unto the fields the ready ploughmen gather,

Before the morning star begins to wane, With hearts as clear and sunny as the weather, Too light for grief, too healthy for a pain. A brighter era dawns upon the valley, Loosed from the bondage of the winter's chain; And gentle winds upon the hill-tops dally With performed foliage that is free again.

Dame Nature has exchanged her garments olden, That had grown rusty, for a vesture new, Such as the soul delighteth, when beholden— A varied garb of wondrous work and hue. It is a time when all things have renewal-

When aping man puts on a richer dress, When bounteous Nature seemeth to endue all, Of mind, or matter, with its leveliness. And as the leaves put forth, new hopes are springing

To life beside the fountains of the heart; Young tendrils of the soul, unto it clinging, The offshoots of its nature, yet a part. Salineville, Ohio, 1851.

From the Friend of Youth. A STORY FOR YOUNG FOLK. BY MARY IRVING.

"Plase ye, Miss Fanny, it's time to be stirrhin," spoke a rosy-cheeked Irish girl, on a bright May morning, as she unfolded the warm up and "laughing off" the jokes of her companions she shrunk away into her own wretch "Go away! I don't want to get up—I won't get up now!" pettishly and drowsily muttered he half-asleep child, pulling back the coverlet

over her eyes.

"Do ye mind that ye wulled me to rise ye airly, this mornin'?" persevered the goodnatured girl, after some minutes. "The sun'll be winkin', and the May maids 'll sure for to be rousin' betimes." A merry shout from the yard just beneath, and a creaking of the little gate, did more to rouse little Fanny than all her pleasant words. Startled fairly to her feet, lids from her dull eyes, with a very doleful ex-

pression of countenance.
"Fanny—Fanny Wyman!" chirped little "Fanny—Fanny Wyman!" chirped little
Dolly Baker, her seat-mate in school and chosen "crony," climbing up to the window and
thrusting in her sun-bonneted face; "come!
we're all here! Why, Fanny isn't dressed!"
she exclaimed, in a disappointed tone. "Do,
do make haste, Fanny!"
"Not dressed? lazy girl!" cried Sarah
Tucker, a larger girl, crowding her head forward. Sure enough, there she stands in white.

ward. Sure enough, there she stands in white, for all the world like a ghost! Girls, come along, we can't wait for sluggards; the dev will be off the meadows!" Sarah Tucker was taller, by half her curly

red head, than any of the other school-girls; and she considered herself quite competent to be the general of the little company—pleasant to her favorites, but very often harsh in her speeches to those who did not please her.

"Oh, do stay!" cried Fanny, trying to untie

"Oh, do stay!" cried Fanny, trying to untie her cap-strings with trembling fingers, and, of course, pulling them into an obstinate knot. "I will hurry!" "I'll stay for you, Fanny dear, if you'll only come quick," spoke gentle little Dolly, as the rest ran gaily off.

"No, my dear!" said a kind voice at the chamber-window; and Dolly, looking up, saw Fanny's mother bending between the white curtains. "Fanny was bent on sitting up late last evening to look at the pictures in her new 'bird book,' as she calls it, and I expected this consequence. None of the other girls must suffer for her dilatoriness. Go with the others, Dolly—Fanny will come after you!" Dolly-Fanny will come after you!"

"Oh, Judy, make haste—untie this knot!" ed Fanny. "How clumsy your great fincried Fanny. "How clumsy your great fingers are! Give me my gown—no, not that first!" "Asy! take it asy, Miss Fanny."
"I guess you would take it asy, if it was
ou! There! I have put on one black stock-

ing and one white one! Oh dear! I never shall be ready!"

She was ready, notwithstanding this speech, in about seven rainutes; and, without stopping to the her cape bonnet, she bounded off in pursuit of the others. Not very pleasant were her feelings as she went along, trampling down the young shoots of green grass at the road-side; for she had thought herself in too great haste to say her morning prayer. "I should think they might have waited," the property of th think they might have waited," she murmured to herself. "I'll never call Dolly Baker my

to herself. "I'll never call Dolly Baker my friend again, see if I do!"

The "May girls," after leaving Mrs. Wyman's yard, had gambolled along by the road, until they came to a gray, broken stile.

"Come, girls, let's take the cross-cut to the grove," said Sarah Tucker.

"But may-be Fanny won't know the way we have gone," timidly remonstrated little Dolly, who had just come up with the band.

"Nonsense! if she comes in any reasonable time, she'll see us before we cross the meadow; and if she does not, she may go round, that's

time, she'll see us before we cross the meadow; and if she does not, she may go round, that's all. I don't believe she'll be coming at all."

They danced across the meadow, bathing their eyes and cheeks in the May-dew, and were chirrupping to the larks in the edge of the grove, when Fanny passed the stile, with her head drooped towards the ground, too busy with her own troubles to notice them. So, on she went by the longer path.

The girls crossed "the creek," as a brook, nearly dry in summer-time, but now swollen to a respectable size by the spring rains, was called, on the "log bridge" of the wood-cutters, and formed themselves soon on the sunny side of the hill—the spot where the May-flowers bloom earliest and sweetest.

"Oh, girls! don't come here!" shouted Sarah—the very words to bring them all like

Sarah—the very words to bring them all like bees about her—as she dropped down and spread both her arms over a mossy hillock. In a moment, Laura, Lizzie, and half a dozen more, were scrambling with her for the white and rosy wreaths of the "trailing arbutus," the New England "May-flower."

as the sound was again heard from a distance. She came over the top of the hill, and disappeared down the sloping bank. "Fanny! Fanny! here!" cried she, running along by the brook-side.

Fanny rose up from behind a maple log, with tears running down both her cheeks. She had lost the path. "Why don't you come over here?" called

Dolly.

"I can't get across!" she sobbed, in reply.

"Oh, come along to the bridge!"

"I can't; there's a swamp between!" and
Fanny held up one muddy shoe, as a testimony to the poor success of her attempt.
"Oh, there must be some way—don't cry,
Fanny; 'crying never makes the sun shine,' mother always says, and I'm sure it won't make bridges grow? Come up the creek. Oh! here is a nice log, all the way across!"

"I can't," said Fanny, again, lifting her foot upon the end, and then taking it down hope-lessly. "I can't walk on a round log!" "Oh, try; take that long pole for a cane, and

may-be you can."
After a good deal of coaxing, Fanny wiper her eyes and ventured. She had reached the middle of the log with cautious steps, when she looked down into the deep water, and her courage failed. "Oh, Dolly!" she screamed, piercingly, "I shall fall! I shall be drowned! Oh! oh!" It seemed as though her scream awoke a

ing along just at that moment, and—you re-member she had not tied her sun-bonnet swept it from her head fairly into the middle of the stream! Dolly Baker sprang upon the log, ran along to her, caught her by the band, and almost pulled her to the bank. The bonnet had floated away, waving its pink cape in farmyell to them. farewell to them.
"What shall I do? What will mamma

"I don't believe she will scold you-I know my mother wouldn't," said Dolly, tenderly and sympathizingly. "There—tie this great white handkerchief of mine over your head." By this time the sun had arisen in all its brightness, flashing through the leaf-buds in the treetops, and waking every bird from its sleeping.
"Hurra! and so you're come at last!" cried Sarah, as the two friends came up over the hill, with the sun-beams shining full into their

" Well, Miss Fanny, I guess you will hav to be satisfied with what you can get, at this late hour! Well done! what has become of your head-gear? Did you leave it under your "Do be still, Sarah," urged Dolly, in a whis-

per, "Fanny lost her bonnet in the brook, com-ing over the log, and it floated off."
"Oh, I am so sorry!" exclaimed little Lizzie. "Fanny, you may have half of my bonnet, if you will put your head in! Look—father says it is large enough for two! There, don't 'I don't want any May-flowers," sobbe Fanny, sitting down upon the mossy knoll. Sarah Tucker's unkind words made her more anions, she shrunk away into her own wretch-

"I don't want any chickaberries!" she ex claimed again.

"There is a lady's-slipper, Fanny—oh, suc a beauty! Do take it!"

"I don't want anything!"
"Oh, do let the cry-baby alone!" called
Sarah, impatiently. The other girls were kindhearted, but they thought Fanny was very un-amiable and impolite to refuse all their presents and comforting words; and so they did leave

her alone. "Girls," cried Laura, in a few moments, " say the baskets are all heaped full, and here is a handful to fill Dolly's." "We may as well go home, then," said

Sarah. "I rather guess you will be wanting to be going through the village before everybody is up, Miss Fanny!" added she, laughing. Fanny Wyman was not a passionate little girl, although she was rather dilatory, and a very sensitive one. She had looked forward to this Maying party for six weeks, promising herself a great deal of pleasure from it. Her disappointment, therefore, was almost more than her eight-year old heart could bear—and the more, as she could not help feeling that it was all owing to her own foolishness. So she walked a little behind the others, very silently, dropping round, hot tears down into her empty

flower basket.
"Why, what is the matter?" exclaimed mrs. Wyman, as her little girl walked into the breakfast-room, with the tangled hair blown over her red eyes, a white handkerchief upon her head, and great tear-drops on her cheeks. Fanny laid her head upon her mother's shoulder, and sobbed, "I lost my pink bonnet, mamma!"

"Lost it! how?" "In the brook. I—I thought I was going to fall in, and so"—she cried too violently to

going to blame you—there! Tell me all about it, calmly."

it, calmly."
Fanny finished her sad story, while her mother stroked softly her tumbled locks.
"Well, go and wipe your eyes, and brush your hair for breakfast," said Mrs. Wyman, cheerfully, at last, giving her a comforting kiss. But remember one thing, my dear—the consequences of sitting up too late, and of getting up too late!"

PROGRESS PAMPHLETS. A SERIES of twelve or fifteen Original Pamphlets, of the above title, is in the course of publication at Cincinnati, Ohio, by L. A. Hinn, whose therough atody of the various questions of Reform cannot fail to make them acceptable to all diberal minds. They are issued at irregular intervals, according to circumstances; but, as near as may be, they will be issued mouthly. They will embrace the great questions touching the relations of man to nature, and of mankind among themselves in every sphere of life; and their aim will be to hasten the time when greater liberty, more equality, and a purer fraternity, will accure to all the highest happiness of which they are individually capable.

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March 13—6m L. A. HINE, Cineinnati, Ohto.

THE FREE PRESBYTERIAN.

THIS paper (under the editorial control of Rev. Joseph Gordon, Rev. John Rankin, corresponding editor,) will complete the first half year of its existence on Wednesday, January 1st, 1851. The substructial favors extended to it thus far show that much a jearnal was needed by the religious community. It will be the study of the editor to make its columns a still more full exponent of the principles and views of those who desire the church to take high and holy ground on the great moral questions which new agitate the world. The Free Presbyterian will steadily aim to present the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ (as it is) in harmony with all true reform—social, morel, and legislative—and in uncompromising hostility to all that is wrong, whether it find its isoging place in Church or State.

While it is professedly the organ of the Free Presbyterian Church, and will maintain the distinctive principles which separate it from other branches of the Presbyterian milly, The Free Presbyterians will not be a mere sectarian sheet, but will must heartily co-operate with every other inastrumentality calculated to promote the glory of God and the highest good of man.

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te offer his services with the confident assurance of procuring early and satisfactory action on all claims presented by him.

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Meval Pensions.—In all cases where any officer, seaman, marine, engineer, freman, or ocal heaver, belonging to the United States nary, has died in the naval service of a wound received, or disease contracted, in the line of duty, leaving a widow or minor children, there is more or less pension due, the amount depending upon the circumstances of each particular case.

Mexican War.—In case of any officer or soldier, either of the regular army or volunteers, who died in the service during the late war with Mexico, or after leaving the service, of wounds received or diseases contracted in said service, leaving a widow, or children under sixteen years of age, there is a pension due to such widow or children.

It may be further stated, as a general rule, that in all cases where any officer of the regular army, or any officer or private soldier of the militia, including rangers, sea-fencibles, or volunteers, either in the war of 1812 or at any subsequent time, has died of wounds received in astual service, leaving a widow, or children under sixteen years of age, there is a pension due to such widow or children, or widow and children, as the case may be, if it has never been received.

Invalid Pensions.—All officers and privates, whether of the army, navy, smilltia, or volunteers, who have been at any time disabled in the service by wounds received or disease contracted while in the line of duxy, are entitled to pensions, the amount depending upon the rank of the invalid and the degree of disability.

In many of

which case he will charge a reasonable per centage upon the sum recovered.

Persens writing to him in regard to claims, should communicate all the facts of the case, in as full a manner as possible. Especially, in all claims for peasion, extra or back pay, or bounty lands, the name of the officer or soldier, the time and place of his enistment, the company and regiment in which he served, the length of time he served, &c., should be fully stated.

He will send forms and instructions, when sufficient facts are communicated to enable him to determine what laws are applicable to the case.

A. M. GANGEWER,

March 13, 1851.—6m Washington, D. C.

References — Hon. S. P. Chase, Ohio; Hon. D. Wilmot, Pennsylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wiscousin: Hon. Ellis Lewis, Lawcaster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Or. G. Balley, Editor National Era; and the accounting officers generally.

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE,

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIO INSTITUTE,
Incorporated by the State of New Jersey,
A CCESSIBLE from all parts of the United States, situA sted two miles south of Woodbury, the county town of
Gloucester county, New Jersey, and five miles from Red
Bank, is now in successful operation, for the cure of Gout,
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This Institution was built expressly for the purpose of a
Water Cure Stateblishment, is capable of vocommodating
fifty patients, and abundantly supplied with water of the
purset quality.

The isocation has been selected for the psculiar salubrity
of its atmosphere, the inexhaustible supply of water, its
proximity to the city, and the advantages which it offers
for fully carrying out the principles and practices of the
Water Cure; and, owing to the suitness of the climate, it
is kept open all the year, winter as well as summer.

The main ouilding is three stories high, it anding back
from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular
grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The
grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks
and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms,
used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the
sutrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar
cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hun
dred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart
One of chase is the laundry, with a hydrant at thedoor; the
other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as
well as into the main building, and all the waste water car
rice off by drains under ground, the Doctor being very particular to h

THE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing pring of pure cold water in the side of the hill. There are thirteen of these springs not far distant from each other, but five of them are capable of keeping the reservoir constantity overflowing. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water-works yard surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half is diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room with marble tables, do.; the rising douche for the cure of piles, do.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same. the same.

Below the water works, further down the hill, stands the

swimming bath, with a stream of water constantly pass: through it. THE BATHING DEPARTMENT consists of a two-story building, connected with the main

Consists of a two-story building, connected with the main building by an enclosed gallery or passage—containing large packing rooms, bathing rooms, douches, crising and filling; plunge baths, aft baths, aft baths, fot baths, &c. &c. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those needing that kind of treatment are invited to call and see for themselves.

The servants and bath attendants have been selected with the greatest care, and are all accustomed to the economy of a hydropathic establishment.

Parkeville is about nine miles from Philadelphia, surrounded by a finditishing meighborhood of industrious and enterprising formers. Communication may be had with the sity, either by water or otherwise, several times daily. There are charches and schools in its immediate vicinity. The managers, while they offer the advantages of their Institution to the diseased, would also tender them the comforts and conveniences of a home.

TERMS.

Ten dollars per week, or thirty-five dollars per month, which include board, treatment, and all other charges except washing. Those requiring extra accommodation will be charged accordingly.

Persons at a distance can obtain the opinion of the Resident Physician, as to the probable effect of the water treatment, by enclosing ten dollars, accompanied by a written statement of their case.

Application to be made to SaMUEL WEBB, Secretary, 68 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Patients will be expected to bring with them two linen sheets, two large woolien blankets, for comfortables, and half a dozen crash towels, or these can be purchased at the Institute.

Such as wish to keep their own horses at Parkeville, can have the well takens cannot have the well takens cannot have been according the merchants in their neighborhood, before visiting New Yorz, to have a few horself at the main part of a such as wish to keep their own horses at Parkeville, can have the well takens cannot be the accompanied by a written such as wish to keep their own horses at Parkeville, can have the well take

sheets, two large woollen blankets, four comfortables, and half a dozen crash towels, or these can be purchased at the linstitute.

Such as wish to keep their own horses at Parkeville, can have them well taken care of at reasonable prices.

DRUNKENNESS is a physical disease, and can certainly be cured in almost every case, however investerate, by a proper and scientific use of water, provided the patient has sufficient vitality to produce the necessary reaction, and is sincerely desirous to overcome the almost "rresistible inclination for strong drink."

Do not wait until your affliction becomes public; the moment you (or your friends) discover a desire for stimulating drinks, or for opicites of any kind, or for tobacce in any form, apply without hesitation—the earlier, the more speedy the cure.

The inclination for stimulants, opicites, narcotics, 4c., can be entirely removed, even where they have been resorted to for the relief of pain, (which can generally be assuaged by the water treatment, without recourse to those polsonous substances).

INSANITY, no matter how excited or depressed the patient may be, when not caused by organic destruction of some important part, can generally be cured by rational and mild treatment at this institution. Such patients will have all the benefits of an asylum and the comforts of a home, with skiliful, kind, and attentive nurses.

Separate Buildings, apart from the main building, are provided for the above-mentioned classes of patients, where they can, if necessary, be entirely private and unobserved by others.

One of the wards is appropriated to ORTHOPIEDIC OR MECHANICAL SURGERY, for distorted limbs, &c., where the knife is entirely dispensed with, aided by hydrakit treatment when necessary.

One of the wards is appropriated to ORTHOPIEDIC OR MECHANICAL SURGERY, for distorted limbs, &c., where the knife is entirely dispensed with, aided by hydriatic treatment when necessary.

Finding, from the number of patients heretofore sent by some of the most eminent physicians, here and elsewhere, that there is a disposition on the part of the Medical Profession to patronise an institution like this, where the medical and surgical departments are under the direction of regularly educated physicians, and where nothing that savors of quackery is allowed, and aware of the difficulty of administering the water treatments in private practice, the board of managers are willing to make satisfactory arrangements (peeumlary and professional) with physicians sending patients to Parkeville Institute.

March 6.

SUPERIOR DAGUERREDITES.

FIRST PREMPURE!

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His beautifully and highly finished Electro Daguerreotypes are an extraordinary improvement, insuring faithful

His beautifully and highly finished Electro Daguerreotypes are an extraordinary improvement, insuring faithful and highly finished likenesses in a few seconds.

The rotary back-ground, invented by 5. H. Whitehurst, gives an airy and living appearance to the picture. He is the patentee of the Morteotype, the art of imbedding Daguerreotype likenesses in tombestones, so as to make them resist the ravages of time and weather.

Whitehurst's establishments now distribute more than thirty thousand pictures annually, and have never given dissatisfaction! This is certainly a flattering proof of the superiority of this likenesses.

J. H. W. calls the attention of the public generally to his elegantly furnished Gallery over Lane & Trocker's new store, where a free exhibition of pictures will be given. Notwithstanding the usual competition in Daguerreotypes at the recent fair of the Maryland Institute, he was awarded the first media by the judges.

Likenesses of every description copied, and post-mortem cases attended to.

Cases attended to. March 27—tf

Z. C. ROBBINS, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

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DREPARES the necessary drawings and papers for applicants for patents, and transacts their business at the Patent Office. He can be consulted in relation to the validity of patents, and the patentability of inventions. All business letters must be post paid, and contain a suitable few where an examination or an opinion is expected. He has the honor of referring to the following testimonial from the late Commissioner of Patents:

Washington, November 28, 1848. WASHINGTON, November 28, 1848.

Washington, November 23, 1848.

To all whom it may concern:

During the time I have filled the office of Commissioner of Palemte, and for some time previous, Zenas C. Robbins, Esq., has followed the bus' ess of Palent Solicitor in this city, and has been in the conjugate of business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office.

I am well acquainted with Mr. Robbins personally, and believe him to be a man of integrity and ability, to whom persons at a distance may safely instruct their business. I am pleased to have the opportunity to say that he is faithful to the interests of his clients, and has been, thus far, very successful in the practice of his profession.

April 3—4teow

POWERS & SEATON. LARD FOR OIL. LARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed Lard. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 38 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

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The charge for board, medical advice, and sil ordinary attendance of nurses, is \$8 per week, payable weekly.

May 1—3m.

T. T. SEELYE, M. D., Proprietor.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF HENRY CLARE, a native of London, about thirty years of age, who sulisted in the United States navy in 1840 or 1841, and is probably still in that service. It is believed that he married his wife in the city of Washington or in the District of Columbia, some seven or eight years ago. Any member of his wife's family or other person, who may know anything of him and of his present situation, by leaving the information with the Editor of this paper, will confer a great favor upon his sister,

Amesbury, Mass., March 10, 1851. SARAH CLARE, HAVE just received and offer for sale a let of these seeds which I believe to be in every way reliable.

They were gathered during the present winter by Mr. James Sumpter, of Union county, Indiana, who went out to Texas for the express purpose of procuring good seed for his own planting.

Texes for the express purpose of producing good seed for his own planting.

His knowledge of the hedging business, and personal interest in the matter, are sufficient guarantee that every precaution has been used to select none but seeds of undoubted vitality, and that the proper care has been taken in their collection and preservation.

As I have no other seed on hand, purchasers can depend upon having their orders filled from this lot; and I shall be pleased to furnish samples, by mail or otherwise, to all whe desire to the tits quality.

Printed directions for cultivation accompany each parcel sold.

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JOHN HOOKER.

Rept. 12—17

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F. H. WATSON.

July 18.

E. S. RENWICK.

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J. P. WHELAN.

May 43—1y

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and Canadas. Apply to
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pense.

The Almanae is handsomely printed, on finer paper than usual, with w 1-executed wood engravings, prepared expressly for it. matrating the ear ape of Henry Box Brown, a scene at Washington, and the kneeding Slave Mother. Bestides the Calendar, which is equal in all respects to that if the American Tract Society's Almanae for 1831, and the Eclipses, Cycles, Ac., Ac., the Almanae contains a variety of interesting and valuable reading and statistical articles of an anti-slavery character, selected and original. The prices will be as follows:

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A Catalogue or mose of the tollication for saw and expension is an exect, from which selections can be made; and books and pamphlets can be sent with the Almanaes, without much, if any, additional expense.

Orders, exclosing payment, in bank notes or post office stamps, may be addressed to WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,

Aug. 8. 48 Beekman st., a few doors cast of William st. N. B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object in publishing the Almanac is not to make money, but to diffuse useful information.

(THE USE OF THE KNIFE DISPENSED WITH.)

THE managers of the Parke-tile Institute (mear Philadelphia) have opened a ward in that Institution, for the cure of DEFORMITIES OF THE HUMAN BOD Y, such as curved spine, crooked limbs, deformed bones club feet and all diseases of an analogous character, and also hernia, or rupture, by means which render a resort to the one of the knife nunecessary. These patients will be under the charge of an experienced and skillful Orthopsedic Surgeon, Or. T. F. Cullen, who was for four years a pupil of the late cell-brated Dr. HEBER CHASE, of Philadelphia, and who has for the last ten years devoted himself to this specialty. Persons at a distance can consult with Dr. Cullen, by the discretibing the case and enclosing a fee of ten dollars, directed to the care of Samuel Webb, Secretary, No. 58 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, to whom all applications for admission are to be made. ORTHOPÆDIC SURGERY.

PENNS YLVANIA AVENUE, One door east of Z. D. Gilman's Drug Store.

EXHIBITION FREE.

TO meet the increasing patronage of this establishment, the Sitting and Exhibition Booms have been enlarged; and fitted up in a style second to none in this country. It was necessary, also, to have more assistance in the operating department; and I have therefore associated with me Mr. F. M. Cory, from New York, which will enable us to wait the present nonlarity of this Gallery. rating department; and I have therefore associated with me Mr. F. M. Cory, from New York, which will enable us to maintain the present popularity of this Gallery.

Some valuable additions to the collection of specimens have been recently made, among which we will mention that of JENNY LIND, taken from life; one of AMIN BEY, Turkish Envoy; and one, from a Daguerrectype taken in Rome, of Powers's statue of JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The collection of the United States Senate, intended for exhibition at the World's Fair, to be held in London in May next, will be complete in a few days, a part of which may be seen at this time.

Having a superior Sky-Light, and one of the best German Cameras, capable of taking portraits twelve times the usual size, and twice the size of any in this city, toge her with a constant and successful practice for the last twelve years, we feel confident in being able to furnish Daguerrecty past those who may want them, which, for beauty of tone, clearness of impression, life-like expression, grace and ease of position, cannot be surpassed.

By a new and improved process practiced at this establishment, we are enabled to take pletures in the short space for one second, enabling parents to supply themselves with perfect Daguerrectypes of their little ones, of all ages.

1.7 Miniatures neatly set in lookets, breastjins, finger rings, and settings furnished, if desired.

N. S. BENNETT.

Jan. 2.

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PHILADELPHIA TYPE AND STEREOTYPE

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Printing Presses, Cases, Stands, Chause, Galleys, Printing Ink, and every article used in a printing office, constantly on hand, at the lowest rates.

Second-hand Presses, and Type used only in stereotyping, at reduced prices.

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